

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 8-12 (41-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-17 (52-61). LONDON: Cloudy, dry. Temp. 10-14 (50-43). Tomorrow mild, dry. Yesterday's temp. 10-13 (50-41). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 14-18 (50-55). Yesterday's temp. 14-17 (50-53). Yesterday's temp. 14-17 (50-53).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1974.

Established 1887

Agreement Reached on Pullback in Suez Area

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (NYT)—The Egyptian and Israeli chiefs of staff today completed agreement on the procedures and a detailed timetable for the disengagement of their military forces along the Suez Canal front.

The operation will start tomorrow at noon and is expected to take 40 days.

[The Israeli Army yesterday began withdrawing equipment from other than forward positions on the west bank of the canal, Reuters reported. Today, before the official start of disengagement, Israel began pulling out of some of its forward positions.]

Generals David Elazar of Israel and Mohammed Abdu-Ghany Gamasy of Egypt met for 4 1/2 hours in the green United Nations tent surrounded by US troops at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

First Step

Gen. Ennio Siliavno, the commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, who presided at the meeting, told newsmen: "I hope history may one day record that the first step toward understanding, reconciliation and peace in the Middle East began here at 101."

Gen. Gamasy, meeting Cairo correspondents in his own tent about 20 yards away, said that the Israeli withdrawal from the west bank of the Suez Canal will be completed in 38 days.

During the next 12 days, between Feb. 22 and March 5, Israeli forces will withdraw to their new lines in the Sinai west of the Mitla and Gidi Passes, Gen. Gamasy said.

He did not mention the thinning out of Egyptian forces now on the east bank of the canal and the limitation on the armaments of Egyptian and Israeli forces in their respective zones. Gen. Elazar, meeting correspondents separately in front of the UN tent, said that he hoped today's meeting, the outgrowth of four days of negotiations by military officers at a lower level, would mark the start of better relations between the two nations.

Gen. Gamasy was asked whether he was satisfied with the disengagement arrangements that had been agreed upon. He answered: "Yes, we have confidence in ourselves, that is why we are satisfied."

Under the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the withdrawing Israeli troops will hand over the vacated territory to UN forces, which in turn will cede it to the Egyptian Army.

Prevent Incidents

UN and Egyptian officers have expressed the conviction that this procedure will prevent incidents between the two forces.

Today's technical agreement, which took four days to negotiate, is based on the more general agreement reached by the Egyptian and Israeli governments last Friday as a result of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's mediation and his "shuttle diplomacy" between Egypt and Israel.

[Six wounded Egyptian soldiers captured along the canal front since November were repatriated at Kilometer 101 through the Red Cross, Associated Press reported.]

Palestinian Participation

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Egypt called tonight for full Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference as soon as possible.

The appeal was in a joint statement issued after a four-day visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fahmi, who returned home to Cairo today.

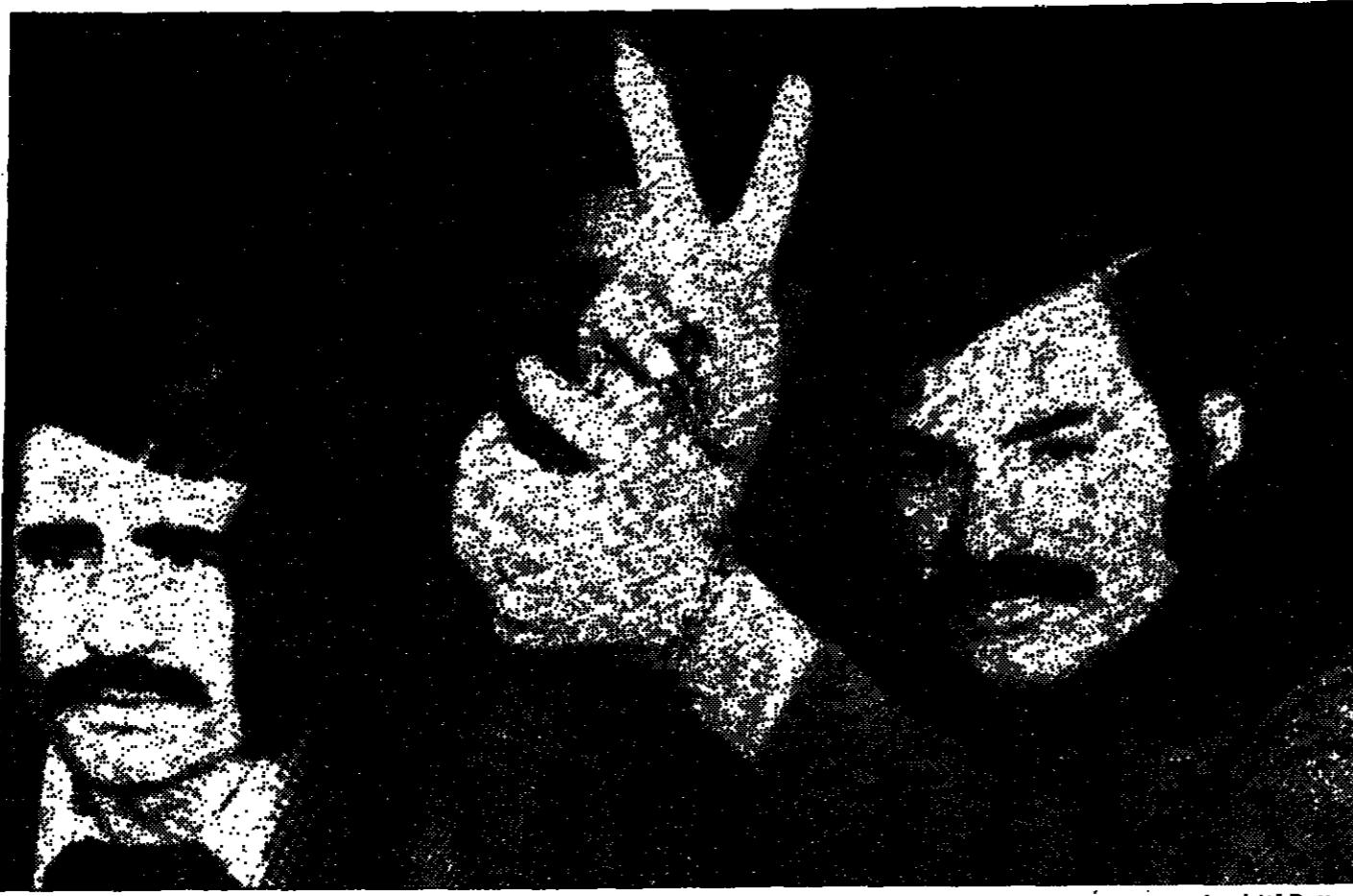
Egyptian sources said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told Arab and African ambassadors earlier today that the Russians and Egyptians also want Syria to join the Geneva talks. But this was not mentioned in the statement.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was recognized at a recent Arab foreign ministers meeting as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO has not said that it would accept an invitation to participate when the second stage of the Geneva talks begins.

Syria, until now, has refused to participate in the talks.

Humphrey Back on Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D.-Minn., returned to work yesterday and was described as "feeling fine." He was released from Bethesda Naval Medical Center last Saturday after a two-week stay because of discomfort resulting from X-ray treatment for a bladder tumor.



DEFIANT GESTURE—Khatouran Palaal, one of the Palestinian terrorists on trial, gives victory sign on arriving in Athens court, while Arid Shafik, a second defendant, sits quietly. They both received death penalties last night.

Concorde Debut Delayed to '76

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Defense Minister Robert Galley said today that the Franco-British supersonic transport Concorde, scheduled to go into service in 1975, now will not fly commercially until 1976.

Speaking at a lunch for journalists, Mr. Galley said: "Concorde will not be on the Atlantic run before 1976."

Sources in the French aviation industry said the reason was that, with the rise of fuel prices and apparent fuel shortages, the French government was in no hurry to put the Concorde into service.

Air France and British Airways have made the only firm orders for the plane.

Greece Sentences Two Palestinians to Death

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Jan. 24.—A criminal court today convicted and sentenced to death two Black September terrorists for murdering five persons in a grenade and gun attack that also injured 55 persons in the transit lounge of Athens airport last Aug. 5.

In a 50-minute summation at the end of the trial, which had begun today, prosecutor Nicholas Ganos asked that defendants Arid Shafik, 32, a topographer, and Khatouran Palaal, 21, be shown leniency but asked for their conviction on six of the 50 counts against each of them. He asked that guilty verdicts be returned during the trial.

Defence counsel Constantine Stefanakis said that he would appeal claiming that it had been irregular for the judges to fail to heed the prosecutor's request for leniency.

The prison sentences were given on the 45 nonhomicide charges attempted: wilful homicide, illegal possession and use of arms, harassing air traffic, obstructing communications, damaging foreign property and illegal detention of 45 persons.

But the judges did rule that the five murders were premeditated, "odium," and "atrocious." The president of the jurists' panel told the two Jordan-born Palestinians that they could appeal to Greece's Supreme Court on the grounds of procedural irregularities that their counsel might claim occurred during the trial.

Describing the two men as dangerous to the public order, the bench said that if the death sentence were abrogated for any reason, they were each to serve prison terms of 27 years and loss of their civil rights and expulsion from the country after their release from prison.

Police pulled them back from the bench and hustled them out of court under heavy armed guard.

The two first looked surprised, then sullen, and remained speechless—in contrast to their earlier happy behavior, which included the flashing of victory signs.

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Throughout its negotiations with the government, the union has maintained that coal miners are underpaid relative to wages in other industries. The government has conceded that this may be the case and has therefore agreed to discuss further compensation, but not before the miners accept the present offer.

The government said an increase of 120,040 in unemployment in mid-January was the largest increase in one month since World War II. The government said 2,204,438 workers had applied for unemployment benefits as of midmonth—mostly because of the short work week.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

French, Saudi Ministers Pledge Friendship

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert was told here tonight that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had decided to make friendship with France a priority of his policies.

The Saudi minister of state for foreign affairs, Omar al-Sakfa, in a dinner speech that the monarch was convinced that France had offered friendship without strings attached.

In his reply, Mr. Jobert said that, during their talks today, he and Mr. Sakfa had deepened their understanding of each other. He said the king understood

"the true quality" of their friendship.

The two ministers' remarks were made available to the press by French officials.

Mr. Jobert said that King

• Senate Democratic canons backs efforts to cut price of oil produced in U.S.—Page 2.

Faisal had devoted his life to his country "and, I may say this evening, to Franco-Saudi friendship."

Mr. Sakfa told the French minister "we have decided to work with you hand in hand for

active cooperation" in industry, agriculture and cultural exchange.

The French and Saudi ministers spent three hours discussing economic cooperation between their countries.

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Jobert, they went straight into reviewing French industrial projects already under way here and others still under consideration, French sources said.

A working group of several officials from both nations met later to draw up the balance of projects now being considered.

The French sources suggested that the Saudis had decided to take the opportunity offered them by the present energy crisis to look ahead in terms of industrial development over the next 30 or 50 years.

Deal Not Discussed

The two ministers did not discuss oil this afternoon, a French official said.

A French spokesman said that a 20-year oil-for-arms deal made public here this month would not be signed in its final form during Mr. Jobert's visit, as had been forecast earlier.

This left open the possibility that they might initial part of the accord which, according to Paris reports, would give France 500 million tons of Saudi oil during the next 20 years.

Mr. Jobert will spend today, the Muslim sabbath, at Mr. Sakfa's home in the suburbs of Jidda.

Only Burnoose Was Flippable As Phony Sheikh 'Did' London

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—At the height of the oil crisis a reporter dressed like an Arab sheikh traveled all around London to see what would happen.

What happened, "Sheikh" Alan Coren reported today, was practically nothing.

Policemen and doormen were ready to bow him into 10 Downing Street on the strength of his disguise, without asking to see identity papers or if he had an appointment.

He brought the stock exchange to a momentary halt, with every broker on the floor crowding around to shout up at him "oil, oil" and "out, out, out."

But that's about all, Mr. Coren wrote. "And it had to be reported that the average Englishman is a polite, generous, fairly incurious soul..."

"He is also incredibly gullible. One has only to appear plausible to be applauded."

Mr. Coren's first stop in his sheikh's garb was Cohen's Smoked Salmon, Ltd., in Golder's Green, the most heavily Jewish area of London.

He bought a bit of smoked salmon with no more fuss than if Arab sheikhs came in nine times a day. "Of the 30-odd people in the shop, perhaps half a dozen gave me second glance," Mr. Coren reported.

A policeman saluted his borrowed Rolls-Royce, removed the crash barriers at Downing Street and waved him up to Prime Minister Edward Heath's residence without asking a question.

Bolivian Clerks Stage Walkout

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 24 (AP)—About 8,000 bank and insurance company clerks struck for 24 hours today, continuing a wave of labor protests against the military government's doubling of the cost of basic foods.

Six demonstrators have been arrested since the strikes and other protests began Monday.

The unions are demanding a \$60 pay hike for all workers to meet the new prices. The government has offered \$40; the average pay for workers is \$50 a month.

French Frate Protest

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Two French news organizations yesterday refused to allow their correspondents to accompany Mr. Jobert to Saudi Arabia because a French newspaper reporter was refused a visa.

Eric Boureau, correspondent for Le Monde, was refused a visa by the Saudi authorities because, informed sources said, he is Jewish and a personal friend of Libyan Leader Moamer Gadhafi.

Relations between Col. Gadhafi and Saudi Arabia's King Faisal are reported cool.

The leftist news magazine Nouvel Observateur and the news agency Agence Centrale de Presse said that in solidarity with Le Monde their correspondents would not go to Saudi Arabia but would join the minister's press party for his other visits to Kuwait and Syria.

23 Boys Die in Belgian School Dorm Blaze

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 24 (UPI)—A flash fire swept through part of a dormitory at a Roman Catholic boys' school last night and the police said 23 pupils were killed. A fire department official said today the emergency exits were "absolutely inadequate."

The fire caught 23 boys, aged 13 to 18, sleeping in the dormitory at Sacred Heart Boys' School, the police said, but 40 escaped, two of them with second or third-degree burns. They were listed in serious condition.

The blaze broke out at 11 p.m., the police said, and the smoke was so thick that most of the victims were overcome while trying to escape. Their bodies were later burned beyond recognition.

Queen Fabiola joined mourning

parents at the burned-out, 40-year-old brick-and-wood dormitory. The cause of the fire was undetermined.

"To me, the emergency exit possibilities were absolutely inadequate," Lt. Joseph Daniels, a fire department commander, said. "There was only one door that really served as an exit and entrance at the same time. The only other door in the dormitory was virtually blocked by a row of bed compartments."

The Rev. Gilbert Coenen, one of the Franciscan Fathers who operate the Sacred Heart School in this northeastern Belgian town, said:

"Of course, there had been talk of the need for fire drills, but none were staged that I know of. After the catastrophe, it is very regrettable."

Firemen in this Calestib Mountain resort were able to rescue seven persons from the burning building. Five of those rescued were hospitalized.

"But it is like sin—contrition comes afterward."

Lt. Daniels said that smoking by pupils prohibited in the dormitory could not be ruled out as a cause.

The fire was confined to the third story of the dormitory, which was divided into cubicles with plywood and fiberboard that fed the flames.

N.Y. Fire Kills 3

LIBERTY, N.Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—At least eight persons, including four from one family and three from another, were killed today when a fire raced through a low-income apartment house here, officials said.

Firemen in this Catskill Mountain resort were able to rescue seven persons from the burning building. Five of those rescued were hospitalized.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Criticizes Arabs on Oil

Pompidou Orders Planning To Face an Economic Crisis

POITIERS, France, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today ordered an emergency action plan to meet an economic crisis caused by Arab oil price increases which he said were too big and too frequent.

"For 50 years, these oil-producing countries have seen foreign firms and foreign countries fix oil prices which were certain-

ly too low and which chiefly benefited Europe," he said.

"But it seems that the producers have gone beyond their original objectives and posted prices which are excessive both in their size and the rate of increase."

Speaking at a one-day visit, Mr. Pompidou said that, acting on his orders, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer "today instructed the Economic Planning Office to draft an action plan of two to three years" to combat the impact of spiraling oil prices.

Defends Franc Float

Mr. Pompidou also defended his government's action in floating the franc Monday, in effect devaluing it by 5 percent against the dollar.

He said if there had been no float, "we would have seen our currency reserves melt away, which in turn would have unleashed a speculative attack on the franc."

The government has said the float will make French goods cheaper on foreign markets and the consequent stimulus to exports should go some way to closing the payments gap.

Mr. Pompidou said the energy crisis would mean higher prices and a deficit in France's balances of payments.

He said the Arab oil states decided to use petroleum as a political weapon to achieve a Middle East settlement. He added:

"Behind this political aspect one perceives a more profound, more far-ranging consideration, that natural resources belong first of all to the countries in which they are located."

Mr. Pompidou said he believed the producers were tempted into action because Western economies were booming and heavily dependent on oil.

Mr. Brandt said that the energy crisis in which we and other industrial nations find ourselves marks a deeper incision than one perhaps imagines on the basis of the momentary relaxation in the availability of fuel," Mr. Brandt said.

"The energy crisis in which we and other industrial nations find ourselves marks a deeper incision than one perhaps imagines on the basis of the momentary relaxation in the availability of fuel," Mr. Brandt said.

Economic growth this year will be "significantly less" than the 5 percent achieved in 1973, the Social Democratic leader added.

The chancellor warned West Germans that the energy crisis is not over, despite the government's lifting of the ban on weekend private driving.

"Momentary" Easing

"The energy crisis in which we and other industrial nations find ourselves marks a deeper incision than one perhaps imagines on the basis of the momentary relaxation in the availability of fuel," Mr. Brandt said.

We also believe it would be good if several oil-consuming underdeveloped countries could take part in it."

Mr. Brandt said that he regretted France's decision last Saturday to withdraw from the European joint float of currency. He said that international monetary cooperation is more necessary than ever in the face of the energy crisis.

Devoting much of his 60-minute speech to international political relations, he said: "The allies must redefine the aims and purpose of their alliance."

The American Role

"But to redefine the aims and purposes of cooperation within the alliance does not mean that West Europe is divorcing itself or will divorce itself from the United States," Mr. Brandt said. "The American role remains decisive for the common security and for the alliance's peace-making strength."

The 60-year-old statesman, reviewing recent difficulties raised by the Communist regime in East Germany, said: "These things show that there are forces in the German Democratic Republic who dislike a policy of international relaxation. But the leadership... [there] must know that they cannot aggravate the situation still further without this having results that reach far beyond the relationship of these two states."

British Photograph Soviet Missile Ship

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Russia's latest multipurpose missile cruiser of the little known Kresta-3 class, the Marshal Voroshilov, was shadowed and photographed by British Navy ships and planes as it passed through the English Channel today.

The Marshal Voroshilov, so new that it is not named in the latest edition of the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships, was accompanied by a Soviet Navy repair ship and a converted passenger ship. It is believed that this is the first time a cruise of the Kresta-3 class has been seen in Western waters,

New Coal Reserves

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-IND.).—Britain's National Coal Board said today that a coal find last year near Selby, Yorkshire, is the "biggest addition to our proven coal reserves to be made this century."

Test drilling indicates that the field's reserves are bigger than initially thought. Last year the board estimated that about five million tons of coal could be produced annually from the field.

France Plans to Build Atom-Powered Carrier

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—France will start building next year a 15,000-ton helicopter carrier powered by nuclear reactors, naval authorities said today.

The 150-foot-long carrier, to be completed in 1980, will use reactors similar to those powering France's nuclear submarines, the authorities said.

Toughens Anti-Terrorist Stand

Peron Steps Up Purge of Leftist Backers

By Jonathan Kandell

Buenos Aires, Jan. 24 (NYT).—In the wake of the Marxist guerrilla attack on an army garrison last weekend, President Juan D. Peron has extended his purge of leftists in his movement and is pressing for strict anti-terrorist legislation.

It was early Saturday, when about 70 members of the People's Revolutionary Army, the most important guerrilla group in Argentina, invaded a 2,000-man tank garrison at Azul, about 170 miles south of the capital, and killed the local army commander, his wife and a sentry before fleeing with the deputy commander as hostage.

Yesterday, the authorities reported the arrest of 13 suspects, including several who were wounded in the attack, which left two guerrillas dead.

The incident—part of an intensified campaign against the military and businessmen—dramatized the rapid deterioration in relations between the guerrillas and Mr. Peron. They once



Associated Press
CALL FOR ACTION—President Georges Pompidou speaking at the city hall in Poitiers yesterday. He ordered a plan to cope with economic crisis brought on by oil price rise.

IRA Copter Hijackers Bomb Letters Call Ulster Police With Two Duds Solzhenitsyn Mad Traitor

From WIRE Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 24.—The outlawed Irish Republican Army, using a helicopter hijacked by a machine-gun-wielding blonde girl and three accomplices, today staged its first air raid in Northern Ireland, trying to hit a police station in Strabane with two milk-can bombs. The bombs did not explode.

A British Army spokesman said that one can fall about 50 yards from the police station and split open. It was found to contain at least 30 pounds of homemade explosive. The second can was believed to have fallen into the nearby River Mourne, the spokesman said.

In Dublin, a spokesman for Irish Helicopters, Ltd., said that the craft had been hijacked from Letterkenny, across the border from Strabane, which is 13 miles south of Londonderry.

The blonde girl, giving her name as Stephenie Grant, two weeks ago hired charter pilot John Hobday to take her for a ride today in his helicopter, according to police in the Irish Republic.

PHOTO'S MISSION

Mr. Hobday, 35, an Englishman, was under the impression that she wanted him to pick up three newsmen at Gortinahor in County Donegal to take aerial photographs of offshore lightsips.

The "newsmen" turned out to be IRA members who forced Mr. Hobday, at gunpoint, to fly the five-seat Bolkow helicopter to Strabane.

They made a reconnaissance flight over the sandbagged police post, then made two bombing runs at an altitude of about 250 feet before racing back across the border river. The IRA squad forced Mr. Hobday to land in a deserted field near Cloughlin, and escaped in a car.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing later claimed responsibility. The army said tonight that if the IRA tries another air attack, soldiers will try to shoot down the attackers. A spokesman said that security forces withheld fire last night until tomorrow because Byrne was "indisposed." He was reported suffering from an illness.

In Moscow, Soviet grandmaster Anatoly Karpov today beat his compatriot Lev Polugayevsky in their fourth match. The 22-year-old Leningrad man beat Polugayevsky, 3½, on the 49th move. The match had been adjourned from yesterday. Their previous three matches were all drawn. The first of the two Soviet grandmasters to score three victories will go forward to the next round to meet the winner of the Spassky-Byrne encounter.

Karpov became famous last year after he beat Spassky in a Moscow competition.

In Augusta, Ga., Viktor Korchnoi of the Soviet Union and Henrique Mecking of Brazil adjourned their fifth game until tomorrow. Mecking was in a virtually hopeless position and experts said Korchnoi should get his first victory of the match. They have had four draws previously.

The four other contestants had the day off today.

Sentence Upheld For Mrs. Irving

ZURICH, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A Zurich court today upheld a two-year prison sentence imposed on Edith Irving for her part in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax.

Mrs. Irving, 38, Swiss-born being carried as a standard by an anti-Soviet orchestra, with a short poem describing him as a traitor, was noticed hanging today on Gorky Street, near where the author lives.

The poster, about 10 feet high and six feet across, has been placed behind glass. A book entitled "The Works of Solzhenitsyn" with a yellow skull and crossbones on a black cover is carried high by a group of short fat musicians, one beating a heavily patched drum marked "anti-Soviet campaign."

Raids Increased

But the People's Revolutionary Army—a group that is believed to number no more than 2,000 guerrillas, along with about 12,000 other members in clandestine cells—has instead stepped up its raids and kidnappings and has denounced Mr. Peron as a "bourgeois reformer." Five guerrillas freed by the amnesty were among a group captured in an unsuccessful attack on a military medical post in September.

The guerrillas have also tried to woo the considerable minority of leftists in the Peronist movement who have been bitterly disappointed by the leader's support of conservative trade unions and a wage-price freeze, and by his conciliatory attitude toward Argentine and foreign businessmen.

Mr. Peron has responded by presiding over a purge of leftist followers and by seeking to link them with the guerrillas.

W. Berlin Transit Halt

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A three-hour wildcat strike by 2,000 transport employees paralyzed bus and subway services in West Berlin early today. The workers want a 15-percent wage increase.

By McNamara, Kissinger, Shultz

House Defeat of Aid Bill Assailed

From WIRE Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, today called the defeat in the House of increased support for the International Development Association "an unmitigated disaster."

The House of Representatives voted yesterday against American participation in a new \$10-billion funding program, which would cost the United States \$1.5 billion over about four years.

"This is an unmitigated disaster for hundreds of millions of people in the poorest nations of the world," Mr. McNamara said of the vote. He said the U.S. ranking among donor countries already had fallen to 14th among the 18 significant donor countries.

In the administration, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz issued a joint statement that said:

"This money formed part of an equitable shared effort among all industrialized nations to provide the capital and know-how to help the poorest of developing countries. In this most critical of times for international sanity and harmony, this action represents a major setback to our efforts of cooperation and to the ability of the United States to provide leadership in a world where there is an increasingly serious tendency for nations to believe that their best interest lies in going it alone."

They said that they would confer "immediately" with members of both parties "in an effort to find a way in which the United States can continue to play a role of leadership fully consistent with our own economic situation."

The lead letter was from Konstantin Simonov, the best known writer to join the chorus of demands for Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Although he was awarded six prizes for his plays, novels and poetry, Mr. Simonov later criticized the "immoral cut" of Stein.

Meanwhile, Mr. Solzhenitsyn reported that he has received a long letter of support in the midst of the continuing official campaign against him. Making the letter available to Western newsmen, he said it was the first he has received from an "ordinary Russian."

"In these anxious days, when there are troubles in the life and home of Alexander Isayevich Solzhenitsyn, I would like to sound the voice of an unknown person, a voice of gratitude and support," the writer said.

Mr. Simonov's letter was mild compared to the rest of those published. He said that the Jan. 14 Pravda article that marked the real opening of the anti-Solzhenitsyn campaign gave "a correct political estimation of the path covered by Solzhenitsyn in these years."

He said the author's activities more and more "go beyond the framework of literature and are gradually taking on an open anti-Soviet and anti-Communist character."

Alexei Mareshev, a Soviet war hero, wrote: "Only a maniac who has gone mad from hatred, a man without kinship and breeding can in such a mocking tone speak of the heroic deeds of our people during the great patriotic war." He said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn has "fully unmasked himself as a traitor of the motherland."

F. Gavrilov, a miner, said: "This traitor has no place among honest Soviet people, patriots of their motherland."

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Scott asked again against a motion yesterday morning, declared:

"What I said is the truth, and what is attributed to the fable source is false. I saw what I saw, and I am what I am, and I stand on what I said."

He said pointedly that if he were Mr. Jaworski he would "feel there is enough evidence" to indict Dean for perjury counts.

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appropriation of funds for a new contribution if it were authorized.

The bill, he noted, would provide for a higher level of U.S. contributions in many federal domestic programs.

In the background of the pro-

gram is the overwhelming impac-

tive of higher oil prices on most de-

veloped countries. The White

Bank has calculated that for

the group of 41 of these countries

the additional oil import bill

ail But Improprieties Noted

Schlesinger Denies 'Spy Ring' Provided White House Data

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON. Jan. 24 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said today that there were "clearly improprieties" in the way some secret White House documents were slipped to the Pentagon in 1971, but there is "no evidence of illegality" nor evidence that any military "spy ring" was operating.

Describing his assessment as "tentative judgments," Mr. Schlesinger indirectly acknowledged that among the "improprieties" were apparent instances of an individual looking through the briefcase of the President's adviser for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, and reading and perhaps copying documents which were intended to be destroyed as rough drafts of secret material.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke at a press conference. "It was the defense chief's first public comment on the episode." He launched his own informal investigation into the matter last week.

Under questioning by newsmen, Mr. Schlesinger also disclosed that one of his aides had been aware of "perception by White House lawyer J. Fred Buzbee that certain taped interrogation of Adm. Robert C. Welander by Adm. David R. Young, Mr. Young was a member of the White House's own secret 'plumbers' group investigating the alleged spying activities and the leak of minutes of White House meetings to columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Schlesinger said it was not clear why the tape would not be one thing made available to him, other than that it may possibly be impounded as evidence in forthcoming trials for some of the "plumbers."

Responding to questions, Mr. Schlesinger delivered a polite but clear attack on the operations and assessments of the "plumbers" involved in the investigation, and a strong defense of Adm. Thomas H. Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Adm. Moore has acknowledged receiving some improperly obtained documents from the White House liaison office that Adm. Welander headed.

Mansfield Says Schlesinger Is Out of Bounds

WASHINGTON. Jan. 24 (UPI).—Senate Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, expressed concern "yesterday" over what he said was a ten-day delay of Defense Secretary Leonard L. Burman's plan to inject anti-Soviet views into sensitive foreign policy areas, particularly the Middle East and Vietnam.

The Montana senator asked the Armed Services Committee to look into the matter.

He said he wanted "to express the gravest concern over what can only be described as certain off-hand, widely publicized comments which were made recently by the secretary of defense."

Sen. Mansfield objected especially to comments recently by Mr. Schlesinger which the senator said suggested "the possibility of U.S. military incursions into the Middle East to bring out the oil and a reengagement of our forces in the still unsettled conflict of Vietnam."

"Offhand comments on questions of foreign policy are not in the compass of [his] responsibility and I would suggest, most respectfully, therefore that the Senate's Armed Services Committee, which has oversight of the Defense Department, should examine any tendencies to stray beyond that compass."

\$6.8 Million Bid For Geothermal Leases in Calif.

SACRAMENTO. Jan. 24 (UPI).—Shell Oil Co. was the highest bidder Tuesday in the first competitive leasing of federally owned geothermal steam resources in the United States. Other energy firms making bids included Standard of California, Getty, Signal and Union.

Shell submitted top bids of \$4.5 million for two leases near the Geysers, north of the San Francisco Bay area, in a region where Pacific Gas and Electric Co. already is producing electricity from underground steam on private lands.

Altogether, top bidders offered the federal government \$6,821,558 for leases on 20 tracts where geologists have found geothermal power involving the natural underground heating of steeped water.

Officials of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management estimated that three to five years of exploration would be needed before construction could begin on electricity-generating plants and five to 10 years would lapse before production could begin.

Plots in the Geysers area, where steam filters to the surface through fissures in the earth, brought leasing bids totaling \$3,287,724, while those in Central California's Mono Lake area brought \$3,632,932, and Imperial Valley sites in southern California brought \$641,198. The Central and southern California resources must be tapped by extensive drilling.

Cosmos-629 Launched

MOSCOW. Jan. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched its sixth unmanned satellite in its top-secret "Cosmos" program. This reported



FORMAL PORTRAIT—Photo released by White House this week shows President Nixon with members of his cabinet. From left: Bryce Harlow, counselor; Claude Brinegar, Secretary of Transportation; Casper Weinberger, HEW Secretary; Frederick Dert, Secretary of Commerce; Melvin Laird, counselor; Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior; James Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense; Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State; President Nixon; Vice-President Ford; George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury; William Saxbe, Attorney General; Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget; Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture; Peter Brennan, Secretary of Labor; Anne Armstrong, counselor; James Lynn, HUD Secretary, and John Scali, UN envoy.

On Data for House Impeachment Study

Rodino Says Jaworski Is Being Helpful

WASHINGTON. Jan. 24 (UPI).

—Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., said today that Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski had agreed to cooperate in seeking ways to provide information to the House Judiciary Committee during its impeachment study.

After meeting with committee members and staff, Mr. Rodino told reporters he had "just been in contact with Mr. Jaworski and he indicated there are avenues he believes to be open."

Mr. Jaworski also sought to amplify on his recent statements that some American missiles now were being retargeted on Soviet military installations rather than just cities.

He explained that missiles can have more than one target stored in their electronic brains and that some missiles had always been aimed at military targets. But, he said, such strikes were always part of an all-out counter-attack to a Soviet strike.

Asked about ways of obtaining the information now limited to use by the Watergate grand jury, Mr. Rodino noted that the committee's special counsel, John Doar, could petition Judge Sirica to allow the release of the material to the committee.

Legal experts cited a 1960 ruling by the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which might be precedent for Judge Sirica to instruct Mr. Jaworski to provide information to the committee.

A potential impasse was cleared when Mr. Rodino changed his mind and agreed to share subpoena powers with committee Republicans.

Legal experts cited a 1960 ruling by the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which might be precedent for Judge Sirica to instruct Mr. Jaworski to provide information to the committee.

GM Will Lay Off 75,000 in Staff Of 500,000 for Varying Periods

DETROIT. Jan. 24 (AP).—General Motors will lay off about 75,000 of its approximately 500,000 employees for varying periods between now and April 1, the firm said today.

GM's component-parts plants will adjust their operations in line with assembly-line requirements, the firm said in an indication that there might be still more layoffs.

These and other production cutbacks could trim GM production for the first quarter of 1974 about 18 percent from the 4,217,000 units produced in the first three months of 1973, the company, the world's largest auto maker, said.

All of the 75,000 layoffs are temporary, a GM spokesman said, "but conceivably there could be some indefinite layoffs in the component plants because of the cutbacks."

There was no estimate on the number of possible component-worker layoffs.

Many of the workers laid off will receive up to 95 percent of their regular pay under wage-protection plans included in company contracts and unemployment benefits.

Richard C. Gerstenberg, GM chairman, said that uncertainty concerning the availability of gasoline continues to have an adverse effect on the automobile industry, particularly in the sale of full-size passenger cars.

"While GM is tailoring production to meet public preference, we are aware that car-buying decisions are based on many factors of which fuel economy is only one," he said.

"Many people, unfortunately, believe that significant fuel economies cannot be achieved with full-size cars," he said.

GM said 14 of its 22 passenger-car-assembly plants will be affected by the layoffs between next week and the end of March.

Almost a Folk Hero'

Richardson Hovers on Political Brink

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON. Jan. 24 (NYT).

Elliot L. Richardson, who held three different seats in the Nixon cabinet before resigning as attorney general during the Watergate case, now has a private law office here and a \$25,000 fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

His schedule of speaking engagements stretches a year ahead—from an address to the Lyndon Johnson School of Politics in Austin, Texas, later this month to the Club Fellowship at Yale in April and the Godkin Lectureship at Harvard in the fall.

He has publishers' commitments for books on domestic and foreign policy. Television hosts, following the example of Dick Cavett and William F. Buckley, keep asking him to appear.

Yet it remains unclear, to Mr. Richardson especially, whether all his new activity is simply carving a respectable niche for premature retirement or giving him the springboard he sought for a new career in national politics.

Elders Recognition

He glows openly in the public recognition that has bathed him since October, when he left the government rather than execute a White House order to dismiss Archibald Cox, the first special Watergate prosecutor. He enjoys being recognized at airports and being addressed by a newswoman



Elliot L. Richardson

in New Orleans as "almost a folk hero." But he also seems to suspect that the glory is running out.

For 20 years or more, Mr. Richardson's friends here and in his native Massachusetts have marked him as presidential timber; he has never denied large ambition. But he remarked last week on his prospects: "If you were to calculate the odds, you'd have to say that the chances of achieving more or better are unlikely."

The odds, however, will not prevent him from trying. Officially, his main effort this

year will be directing a project for the Woodrow Wilson Center on problems of "sub-national government."

Amplifying Ideas

It is not an augur or expensive an enterprise as Nelson A. Rockefeller's National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans, but it is "in a sense similar," a Richardson aide commented in providing Mr. Richardson with a staff and prestigious company for amplifying his political ideas.

The Godkin lectures, to be published by the Harvard University Press, will deal with foreign policy.

In less formal speeches meanwhile, Mr. Richardson is offering himself to Republican and other audiences as a model of conscience and clean government. The cardinal rule of post-Watergate "new politics," he told a dinner gathering last week, is that "it makes sense to level with people."

But, at least until the uncertainties about impeachment efforts against President Nixon are resolved, Mr. Richardson lacks a clear political position or message.

Though Anne Armstrong, the White House political counselor, spoke of Mr. Richardson as "one of the truly great, outstanding men of our era," other presidential aides and many Republicans still regard him as disloyal.

Agnew's Recognition

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Agnew's Novel Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters)

—Agnew has tried unsuccessfully, his main effort this

As U.S. Reserves Drop

Nixon Will Sign Order Soon Lifting Wheat Import Quotas

WASHINGTON. Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon will sign "in the very near future" an executive order lifting curbs on wheat imports, the White House said today.

A spokesman said the U.S. Tariff Commission sent Mr. Nixon a report today and that he would base his action on it.

The commission recommended that he suspend wheat import quotas until June 30. It said such action would not adversely affect government wheat programs and the amount of wheat products processed in this country.

The prospect of the United States, the world's leading wheat exporter, having to import wheat to make ends meet springs from the delicate diplomacy of detente and the straining U.S. economy.

Yesterday, the Agriculture Department lowered its earlier prediction for the nation's wheat supply.

It said wheat reserves, already crimped by record exports, may be down to 182 million bushels by next July 1, the lowest since 1947.

A week ago, department officials estimated the stockpile would be 205 million bushels. A week earlier, officials described as "an irrational statement" a baking industry prediction that wheat shortages could boost bread prices to \$1 a loaf.

The new estimate "does indicate a little tighter situation...and increases the possibility of importing wheat or flour," assured Carroll G. Brummett, director of agriculture.

Mr. Nixon has the authority now to suspend quotas for wheat imports, currently limited to about 800,000 bushels a year.

Dealers See No Shortage

CHICAGO. Jan. 24 (NYT).—Middle Western grain dealers insisted this week that there was no reason to expect a serious shortage of flour or bread flour.

As Officer Paul Mooney lay feigning unconsciousness Sunday, seven young men surrounded him. They stole his wristwatch and a wallet containing \$2.

Mr. Mooney said that while they were debating whether to kick him in the face, he raised his arm to summon help from a backup squad and the gang beat him. Other officers rushed to Mr. Mooney's aid. They captured three of the youths and charged them with robbery.

I Survivor, 7 Dead Found in Snooslide

TERRACE, British Columbia, Jan. 24 (AP).—Seven bodies and one survivor have been pulled from a snowslide that crushed a service station and cafe and buried a small trailer park 23 miles west of this northwest British Columbia community.

Volkmar Werner Zobel, 30, of Prince Rupert, the sole survivor found so far, was dragged from under six feet of hard-packed snow left by Tuesday's avalanche. He spent more than five hours under the snow before he was found. He was reported in improved condition yesterday after suffering severe shock and exposure.

The search was interrupted yesterday because of fears of a second avalanche.

Most Common Open-Heart Operation

Wide U.S. Study Evaluating Coronary Bypass Surgery

By Jane E. Brody

MARCO ISLAND, Fla., Jan. 24 (NYT).—In about 20 medical centers around the country, hundreds of patients with severe heart disease are participating in studies that seek to determine once and for all whether the nation's most popular open-heart operation—coronary bypass surgery—does, in fact, more good than harm.

The operation, which has been spread with revolutionary zeal in the last five or six years, is intended to supplement or replace diseased coronary blood vessels with pieces of arteries moved from other parts of the body and so restore adequate circulation to the heart muscle that was not receiving enough oxygen-containing blood.

This condition, called ischemia, often results in the frightening, crushing chest pains of angina pectoris, especially when the patient is performing a physical activity. There is no way to tell if it has been a bell of a novel, we'd have published it."

The spokesman also said, "I'm not so sure I'd want to publish Agnew unless he wrote 'Ulysses.'"

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, January 25, 1974 *

The Spreading Oil Stain

Given the spirit of nationalism that has been mounting over the past decades, it was probably inevitable that the energy crisis should precipitate a new surge of selfish striving by countries, rather than a concerted effort to meet a common problem. That this should be evident in the United States—still licking its Vietnamese wounds—should come as no surprise. Nevertheless, there is much reason to regret the action of the House of Representatives in defeating the administration's proposal to authorize a new contribution to the World Bank for loans to the poorer lands. The vote was a symptom—and not a good one for the country or for the world.

The motives behind the House's rejection were mixed—there was opposition to foreign aid at a time domestic programs have been cut back; there was an element of the old Republican isolationism, which has been manifesting itself at a time when Mr. Nixon's authority over the party has been gravely weakened. And there was the harsh fact that underdeveloped nations will be paying more in increased oil prices than they will receive in aid from the wealthier states.

Such motivations may seem compelling to

congressmen, and the last factor is indeed a critical one. Yet it seems obvious that such a negative approach as the House adopted will do nothing to solve the fundamental problem. The Arab oil-producing states are contemplating "soft" loans—on easy terms, for long periods—to African states severely affected by oil price increases. This is at least a partial effort to redress an economic balance upset by the producing countries, since such loans are precisely the kind which the measure defeated by the House was to help provide. But it is only partial.

It remains to be seen whether the invitation extended by President Nixon for a conference on the basic questions posed by the energy crisis—for consuming nations, rich and poor, and for the producing countries—will permit the kind of international cooperation that is really so urgently needed now. The questions are complex and, in the present *sauve qui peut* atmosphere prevailing in world capitals, it will be far from easy to answer them. But it can be said flatly that the House has damaged the chances of arriving at the necessary degree of global collaboration without providing even a glimmer of a constructive thought.

Irresponsible Games

The White House continues to devise game plans which are an affront to the intelligence of the American people. The latest examples are the White House-inspired statements by Vice-President Ford and Sen. Hugh Scott to the effect that they have seen the President and have come away confident that, if only the public knew what they knew, Mr. Nixon would be in the clear.

The revelations by Messrs. Ford and Scott had in common the fact that they revealed nothing. The Vice-President said that Mr. Nixon had volunteered to show him the exculpatory evidence but that he had "not had the time to see it." Sen. Scott said he had come into possession of hitherto unpublished information which, though he was not at liberty to disclose it, seemed "to exonerate the President." The senator explained that this silence was imposed on him by Mr. Nixon's advisers whom he depicted as so confident about the President's case that they felt he "no longer needs to make some of these replies."

The issues at stake ought by now to be as serious to the nation to condone such verbal games. The picture of presidential advisers too bashtful to step forward with evidence in support of Mr. Nixon's cause is in the same category of fantasy as Alexander Haig's courtroom musings about a "shyster force" that might have been responsible for the 18 1/2-minute gap in the White House tape.

Does anyone still believe that Mr. Nixon and his friends would, at this stage of the investigation, voluntarily withhold from the public any information favorable to the President? The only plausible explanation for the cryptic story put out by Sen. Scott therefore is that he has joined the long list of those who have allowed themselves to be used by the White House to confuse the public and prolong the governmental crisis which has been perpetuated by the chronic inability of the White House to deal with facts and realities.

The continued readiness of some Nixon

loyalists to sacrifice their own credibility to these games of obfuscation is puzzling when viewed against the number of reputations and careers that litter the political landscape. The list of victims begins with the easily misled Cuban emigres who were recruited for the Watergate break-in. It extends all the way to Miss Rose Mary Woods, the loyal secretary who originally was brought into Judge John J. Sirica's court under circumstances so ambiguous that she was not clear whether the lawyers who accompanied her represented her or Mr. Nixon.

The list of victims includes some of the President's lawyers whose professional reputations may well have been tarnished by the part they played, perhaps unwittingly, in bringing to the court subpoenaed evidence that had been tampered with while it was under their client's self-confessed "sole custody."

The list of victims also includes those delegations of congressmen who, at an earlier stage of the game plan, attended confidential sessions in the White House only to come away with unsubstantiated hints of the villainy of such men as Archibald Cox and Elliot Richardson.

The list of victims includes the politically naive who, like L. Patrick Gray 3d, were sacrificed while "twisting slowly, slowly in the wind." Vice-President Ford seems determined to join the list as well. He has compounded his recent blunders by playing the ventriloquist's puppet to the White House by reiterating the silly charge that the efforts to impeach the President are the work of a small group of anti-Nixon partisans.

The evidence of Mr. Nixon's responsibility in the unprecedented accumulation of political abuses and scandals has become too massive to be answered with White House-inspired statements by gullible loyalists. The hour is too late to present to the American people anything but facts about the President's innocence or guilt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hope for Ulster

When the Rev. Ian Paisley was forcibly removed by police after he and fellow Protestant extremists deliberately disrupted the Northern Ireland Assembly earlier this week, he rallied against "jackboot fascism." But it is his own group of "loyalists," with their fanatic hatred of Ulster's long-oppressed Catholic minority, their bullying tactics and their support of mindless violence who recall the European Fascists of 40 years ago.

The Protestant terrorist gangs are every bit as despicable as the cowardly hit-and-run gunmen and bombers of the Irish Republican Army. Provincials who are equally determined to wreck by violence the painfully-negotiated agreement for power-sharing between Protestant and Catholic and for limited links between Ulster and the Irish Republic in a Council of Ireland. On the political front, the Protestant extremists pose a far greater threat to the new experiment than do their Catholic counterparts.

With their decision to participate in the Assembly and accept key positions in the new Executive, leaders of the largely Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party have undercut the IRA's political support among Ulster's 500,000 Catholics. They have not

been able to end IRA terrorism; but they have isolated the Provisionals to a greater extent than at any time since the sectarian conflict started in Ulster four years ago.

Former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, head of the new Executive, has been unable to rally comparable support from the million-plus Protestants, many of whom fear that sharing power with Catholics and creating a North-South council will pave the way for the unification of Ireland and the severing of Ulster's organic link with Britain. The agreement that launched the new system in Ulster clearly provides, however, that the status of the province can be changed only by majority vote.

On his recent visit to Dublin, Mr. Faulkner satisfied himself that Premier Cosgrave's government not only will honor that provision but will increase its efforts against IRA operations mounted from the Republic. As these Dublin policies become evident and as the Executive begins to carry out its extensive program of social and economic reforms, the fears of Protestants may be eased enough for them to rally behind the Faulkner administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1899.

BERLIN.—A letter received from St. Petersburg states that the czar is much distressed at the yearly increasing want and misery among the Russian peasants and to aid them it has been necessary to allocate 35 million roubles from the latest budget. The czar has asked, so it is said, the advice of the minister of finance, M. de Witte, upon the subject. M. de Witte replied clearly that nothing but the greater education of the people and the better administration of justice could prevent the critical situation continuing.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1924.

NEW YORK.—Any refusal by this country to sell arms to Mexico would have meant turning the cold shoulder to a friendly government, Secretary of State Hughes said yesterday. He described the revolt in Mexico as "a matter of personal politics" and insisted that the American policy of favoring the limitation or armaments "in no way precludes the furnishing of arms to aid in putting down insurrectionary attacks on public order in a neighboring nation whose peaceful development is especially important to the United States."



Voters in U.S. Looking Homeward

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Judge John J. Sirica aside, the fellow who's probably had the greatest impact on American opinion these past couple of months is that Canadian broadcaster, Gordon Sinclair. His editorial, praising the United States as "the most generous and least appreciated" nation on earth, has become a best-selling record, aired by disc jockeys every hour on the hour.

With "America the Beautiful" playing in the background and this cultivated Canadian's voice saying no one "could blame them [the Americans] if they said the hell with the rest of the world," it captures and reinforces one of the strongest strains in American public opinion—a feeling that the United States has sacrificed its own well-being to the demands of the outside world.

"That is a likelihood, for most of the prominent 1976 prospects—Vice-President Ford, Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Gov. George Wallace—are men preeminently interested in domestic policy. Even should someone with broader background in international affairs may well override even the highest of international priorities.

Historically, it has almost al-

elected, he would likely be forced by the current of opinion to give less priority to diplomatic policy than the last four presidents have done.

Weakened Nixon

Even in the years leading up to 1976, the world role of the United States may be strongly challenged by domestic political forces. Congress is asserting itself in the areas of international economic and military policy, and that almost inevitably means a parochialization of the global issues.

The handing of the trade bill by the House last fall gives warning that domestic political sensitivities may well override even the highest of international priorities.

Historically, it has almost al-

ways been the president who has defined America's world interests and defended them against the isolationist or nationalist forces that recurrently bubble to the surface of domestic politics.

Because this President is se-

verely weakened in domestic poli-

cies, his secretary of state has

tried to button down vital agree-

ments with Arab sheikhs and presi-

dents will not entrust to le-

vel State Department officials.

In short, with Egyptian Presi-

dent Anwar Sadat establishing

ties and flavor for Kissinger,

personal diplomacy, no other

Arab leader will accept less.

The settlement stances in the

Mideast have the highest pro-

tag of any diplomatic under-

taking in the world. Neverthe-

less, the risks of Kissinger being

worn down in the process and rotted

of time for Europe, arms

control and other issues threaten

grave results.

For example, both European

and U.S. diplomats here are ap-

alled to the continuing deteriora-

tion of the Western alliance.

Yet, without Kissinger's personal

attention—one of the few stamps

of legitimacy left in the Nixon

administration—disorders in the

alliance can only worsen.

The Risks Of Shuttle Diplomacy

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—Although in the richly served glow of Mideast per-

sonal, Henry A. Kissinger is

now finding himself boxed in

his highly individualistic style

shuttle diplomacy. It could be

his brilliant beginning as Sec-

tary of State into ashes.

Never before has an Ameri-

can foreign policy chief been for-

so long to such extraordinary

difficult shuttle negotiations

Kissinger since the peak of

the Yom Kippur War. One could

during his first full-fledged n

diplomatic tour in early November dramatized the problem.

In that tour, he delegated

Mideast political expert, As-

sistant Secretary of State

Joseph J. Sisco, to fly to King

for highly personalized talks

on the oil embargo with Sheik

Sabah, the ruling emir. But S

abah refused to see Sisco.

The reason had nothing wh-

ever to do with Sisco hims

Now elevated to Under Secre-

tary of State for Political Af-

fairs, he had long since purged his

self of earlier Arab fears. He

had a pro-Israel bias. No, S

isco refused to see Sisco for

reasons of personal repul-

sion and face: The emir wou

ld not do business with the gran-

mister himself, Henry Kissinger.

"Henry has made a bed o

shuttle diplomacy," a high-p

level U.S. diplomat told us, "an

now he has to lie in it."

Kissinger fully understand-

what that may require: his eval-

ability in such distant climes as

Damascus and other Arab capi-

ties to button down vital agree-

ments with Arab sheikhs and presi-

dents will not entrust to le-

vel State Department officials.

In short, with Egypt's

settlements in the Mideast

and Israel's entry into the

United Nations, Kissinger's

position is severely weakened.

And so on through the litany

of Watergate. Every burglary

, every cover-up, every wiretap,

every obstruction of justice com-

mitted, and in many cases ad-

mitted, by high personal sides

of this President was not his

responsibility.

15 Are Killed In Shelling of Phnom Penh

Barrage Said to Be One of War's Worst

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24 (AP)—A rebel artillery barrage hit a populated area around a market place tonight and newsmen on the scene said at least 15 persons were killed and 16 wounded.

The insurgents fired 46 artillery shells into the southern part of the Cambodian capital, only a few miles from where the government says rebel forces are massing on Phnom Penh's defense perimeter. Government troops and armor were rushed to the area.

Some families were celebrating the Chinese lunar new year when the shelling began about 8:30 p.m. Newsmen said one of the 105-mm shells struck a home and that four children inside were either killed or so seriously injured that they appeared to be dead.

The shelling may have been the heaviest artillery attack on the city since the war began. Rocket attacks outside the city since Dec. 33 have killed at least 45 persons.

The heaviest field action today was along the capital's southern defense line, the area from which the shells came. Counter attacking government troops, trying to halt rebel advances, ran into sharp ground resistance and artillery fire, field reporters said.

The newsmen said the government had an estimated 6,000 men in four government brigades along the southern 14-mile front and that estimates of rebel strength there ranged up to 3,000 men.

The heaviest fighting appeared to be in the area of the village of Bokor, near the center area of the southern defense line.

Government fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships bombed and strafed rebel positions on the western end of the southern defense line.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese government said today that there was a sharp drop in fighting during the lunar new year holiday, although there was no official truce with the Viet Cong. It also said everything was quiet in the disputed Spratly Islands claimed by China.

The Saigon government proposed a "truce" for the holiday but the Viet Cong said they could not accept a special Tet truce since the whole country was supposed to have been observing a cease-fire since Jan. 28, 1973.

A Saigon government spokesman said today that South Vietnam is not relinquishing its claim to the Spratly Islands farther south in the South China Sea from the Paracel Islands, which were overrun by China last week.

Both archipelagos are claimed by South Vietnam, China, Taiwan and the Philippines. Taiwan maintains a garrison in the Spratly group but the South Vietnamese Navy has shown its flag there recently.

The South Vietnamese spokesman said the Spratlys were quiet, but he said he could not rule out a confrontation in the future.

77-Hour Curfew Imposed in India To Halt Violence

AHMEDABAD, India, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Armed soldiers and police put this riot-torn state capital under an around-the-clock curfew from tonight until Saturday morning as violence continued to claim new victims.

A state militia officer was killed and two others were wounded today when they were fired on during a patrol in the old part of this prosperous textile-mill city.

Police killed another man who was trying to wrest a rifle from a policeman. In the nearby town of Nadiad, police killed two more rioters. In the last two weeks, at least 25 persons have been killed in riots throughout the western state of Gujarat.

The protest movement was expected to reach some sort of a climax tomorrow. Workers throughout the state are planning a "complete" 24-hour strike.

In Ahmedabad, the state government may have effectively reduced the sting of the strike by imposing the curfew tonight. It is to last for 37 hours.

Wales Explosion May Be Meteorite

GWINNEDD, Wales, Jan. 24 (UPI)—An explosion was heard over a 10-mile area of northern Wales during the night but apparently caused no injuries, police said.

Scientists said that it could have been caused by a meteorite striking the earth in the region.

The observatory director of the Liverpool Astronomical Society said the meteorite and fireball activity has been greater in recent weeks than at any time in the last five years.

Police said that the tremor from the explosion was felt throughout most of northern Wales and the Isle of Man.

19 Die on Burmese Train

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 24 (AP)—Nineteen passengers were burned to death and 51 others injured when a train coming from Mandalay caught fire last night.



MISSING SON—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kosh holding picture of their son Gerald in their home in Lafayette Hills, Pennsylvania.

U.S. Aide Missing in Paracels Was a Pentagon 'Liaison' Man

By David K. Shipley

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (NYT)—U.S. officials say that the American listed as missing after last weekend's battle in the Paracel Islands is one of a small group of Defense Department employees stationed in Vietnam to report on the performance and efficiency of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

"They're not advisers," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said. "They're observers. They report on the use of equipment and efficiency."

Apparently numbering fewer than a dozen, these "liaison men" as they are called, make their reports to the Pentagon. Some officials said they believed that the reports were then shared with South Vietnamese military commanders.

The missing American was identified by the embassy as Gerald Emil Kosh, 27, a former Army captain who apparently served in Vietnam.

Mr. Kosh, as a civilian, was aboard one of the South Vietnamese Navy ships that reported having encountered an overwhelming Chinese naval force Saturday in the Paracel Islands, about 200 miles east of Da Nang.

After a fierce battle, the embassy spokesman said, the South Vietnamese Navy put Mr. Kosh ashore on Pattle Island, thinking he would be safer there. But the next morning Chinese MiGs and ground troops attacked the island and he has not been heard from since.

Officials here were vague about Mr. Kosh's job. They said they were unclear on precisely what he and the other liaison men were supposed to observe, and exactly what their reports contained.

The liaison men evaluate military strategy and tactics, analyze combat readiness and criticize the performances of military units in combat, such reporting would presumably be useful to Saigon, although the embassy spokesman denied that it would be.

The Paris peace agreement signed by the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, requires "total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops, military advisers and military personnel . . . of the United States and those of the other foreign countries."

The Viet Cong have recently charged that American civilians are performing roles as military advisers, an accusation that has been denied by the United States.

Mr. Kosh was in the Army from 1965 to 1969. Since December, he has been stationed as a civilian at the American Consulate in Danang, where his title is "regional liaison man" to the South Vietnamese armed forces.

According to the embassy's account, Mr. Kosh was invited by the South Vietnamese naval commander to go along on a patrol of the Paracel Islands.

Russia Warns U.S. Newsman

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet government accused an American newsman of provocative actions and warned that such behavior is inadmissible.

The newsman, Gordon F. Joss, of United Press International, denied the accusation.

Secret police stopped Mr. Joss off on a Moscow street yesterday, seized written replies to questions he asked a group of Jewish activists and warned him not to write about the incident.

P. S. Fedorenko, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, called in Mr. Joss today and read him the following statement:

"According to information we have, you are engaged in instigatory and provocative actions incompatible with the status of a foreign journalist. We warn you about the inadmissibility of such actions and we expect that you will draw the proper conclusions."

Louis Cassells

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Louis Cassells, 52, a senior editor and award-winning religion writer for United Press International, died yesterday at his home in Aiken, S.C., apparently of a heart attack.

A veteran of 32 years' service with UPI, Mr. Cassells was the author of numerous magazine articles and five books on religion and ethical problems.

Edward Boyle

YONKERS, N.Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—Edward L. "Ted" Boyle, 50, program manager of the Associated Press since 1964, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Boyle joined the AP in 1942 as a reporter. He served as a general desk editor and transferred to the promotion department in 1959, becoming its head five years later.

Dr. John P. Bowler

HANOVER, N.H., Jan. 24 (NYT)—Dr. John P. Bowler, 79, former president and co-founder of the Hitchcock Clinic and former dean of the Dartmouth College Medical School, died Tuesday at a convalescent center here.

Swiss Plan to Test U.S. F-5E Fighters

BERN, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The Swiss government, which has been seeking a new fighter aircraft for the last four years, announced today it has decided to concentrate evaluation tests solely on the American F-5E aircraft.

Switzerland hopes to be able to make a decision about a new fighter for its air force by the end of the year to replace its aging fleet of 200 British-built Venoms.

MISSING SON

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kosh, 27, and their son Gerald, 10, were last seen at their home in Lafayette Hills, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 23. They have not been heard from since.

FASHION: Italian Couture Loses One of Its Crutches

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 24 (IPT)—For the last few years, Italian couture has been hobbling along but it had two solid crutches—Mila Schon and Valentino. Some people even argued that without Valentino the whole thing would fall apart or, in any case, would not be worth the price of the trip.

They, unfortunately, are right. After Mila Schon's fiasco last night, Valentino, who is showing tonight, is left holding the bag.

A sad, strange thing happened to Mila Schon. A designer of the Courreges school, she won instant stardom on the fashion scene with her impeccable, pure tailor look which found favor with the richest and most demanding women in the world. But as fashion moved away from stiff fabrics and boxy shapes and plunged headfirst into limp, fluid and short styles, Mrs. Schon was left behind. Reportedly disenchanted by her recent lack of success, she turned over the designing to Alberto Lattuada, a former journalist who became a designer by accident. The result was chaos. In a collection of glorious confusion, he piled up every idea and every color combination under the sun. He had smocks, pleats, scallops, ruffles, butterflies, dragonflies, pajama stripes, mauve, khaki, red, blue, yellow, Girl Scouts and no fewer than four peasant blouses.

Now and Then

Now and then, there was a beautiful, nostalgic, pure Mila Schon, such as the neatly tucked cardigans over pleated dresses or the proud, neat little coats.

All one can say is that Mrs. Schon is too talented a designer to give up. Even if at this stage she may feel like a lone voice in the desert, she ought to remember that Chanel kept doing the same thing for 50 years.

Otherwise, after three days of spring collections, the clearest message is that Roman designers are taking a strong stand for



Mila Schon's one-piece bathing suit comes with a black skirt, which has a black top.

PARIS THEATER: Translating Simon

By Thomas Quinn Cuttiss

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IPT)—In Joseph Andre Lacour's adaptation of Neil Simon's "The Gingerbread Lady"—"Lady Pain d'Epic" at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre—we have not only something from far away but also something that looks like it from long ago.

The heroine is a third-rate cabaret singer of 40 who has been driven to defeat by the bottle. As the play opens, she has returned to her New York apartment after a drying out in a hospital. There most of her old troubles rise to confront her.

Her broken marriage has left her with a 17-year-old daughter who moves in to keep an eye on her. Her former lover, a failure at the guitar, shows up to temper her. And on the welcoming committee are two depressing contestants: a seedy, out-of-work homosexual actor, and a vain, selfish beauty, preoccupied with the decline of her sex appeal. The Gingerbread Lady, as her daughter calls her, is soon back on the scene.

There is a birthday sequence in which the Gingerbread Lady makes a sorry spectacle of herself. She goes back to her boyfriend and returns from the encounter with a black eye. There is the big mother-and-daughter hassle and the happy ending. Everything happens as expected, but the treatment is standardized, here a few wisecracks, there a glib passage such as the recollection of the hopes too bright to last as the singer listens to her recorded voice of 20 years ago.

Out of Date

But aren't plays about alcoholics and about their faithful friends and relatives who try to sober them up slightly out of date? The flops of the '20s took to alcohol, but the flops of the '50s, depicted here, were more apt to turn to drugs.

A critic has complained that Mr. Lacour's adaptation is not pure Simon. Actually it is as letter-for-letter as is possible, even demanding that a French actor negotiate "New Jersey." The Simon humor, in translation as in the original, is the humor of old-time vaudeville patter with its skits in which the line "You can come home now, the sheriff's dead" was followed by the speaker's getting kicked in the pants. The Simon dramaturgy is a transplanting of the funny papers to the stage. Say what you will, it is snappy and efficient, though its characters remain one-dimensional.

Where a ponderous, "serious" American playwright would have written this story with heavy planting as though he thought the audience would only arrive at the beginning of the second act, Simon zips off his shirt and begins pulling socks at once. He simply doesn't bother with preliminaries. The curtain has been up only a few seconds and we are in the midst of a black-out sketch with the housekeeping homosexual arguing with a delivery boy about the charge account.

The Oeuvre company does well by this comedy. Micheline Lucioni plays the singer, the girlie comedienne and, though she is hardly in tune with this personage, she overcomes the disadvantage. She is best in her retentive-mother scenes, gracing them with affection and charm, but she does the painful drunken scenes hilariously, sparing us an attack of simulated hiccup and the

evening wear, the only spot where couture is still unchallenged. No matter how hard ready-to-wear designers try, they cannot compete with the exquisite fabrics and elaborate workmanship couture still has at its disposal.

Otherwise, after three days of spring collections, the clearest message is that Roman designers are taking a strong stand for

evening wear, the course of true love. "Les Paupiers Confidantes," has undergone a peculiar surface change at the Theatre de la Ville. Its 19th-century drawing room is now a Victorian parlor backed by the stockroom of a clothing shop. Aranmire, by the inference, has been pressed into trade, though this seems to make no difference. The costume, too, is of the Charles Dickens era.

Though the scenery would be more appropriate for a revival of "Potash and Perlmutter" or some such farce about a cloak-and-suit establishment, the players utterly ignore their mysterious surroundings and give performances in the classic manner. Genevieve Page makes a lovely Aranmire, boudoir groove in the text and a pettily bourgeoisie according to the settings, but an aristocrat in her prettily comportment. Roger Van Hoof is the aspiring steward who in the heat disrupts his lonely station. Rellys is dull as the bellied Alequin and Domine Jay as the prima Marion. Micheline de Re is the obnoxious mother; Pierre Verrier the valiant Cupid and Beatrice Brett the dominating mother. They acquit themselves brilliantly against an incongruous background.

Caroline Jacquin as the daughter has a fine, forthright quality.

Micheline Lucioni . . . sodden singer



Micheline Lucioni . . . sodden singer

other low-comedy devices to which lesser actresses resort in such episodes. She is throughout completely engrossing, easing the evening with her blithe presence.

Caroline Jacquin as the daughter

SHARPS & FLATS

FRANKFURT—Jazz singer Ellis Fitzgerald and her all-star group will on the German leg of their European tour are at the Jahrhunderthalle on Jan. 25 at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS—Trumpetman Bill Coleman is appearing at Pol's Jazz Palace on Jan. 25 and 26.

MUNICH—The Bucknell University Jazz and Rock Ensemble will give a concert on Jan. 25 at the Amerika Haus at 8 p.m. and the Allman Brothers' Band featuring Marshall Tucker will be at the Theater in der Bruecke Street Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 at 8 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Ernie Wilkins and the Ore Koch Hau-ens trio are at the Montmartre Jazzhus on Jan. 25 followed the next night by sax great Dexter Gordon and the Thomas Clausen trio.

LONDON—Lorna Luft is at the Talk of the Town. Round Scott is presenting an all-British bill for the next two weeks featuring the Alex Welsh Band, the Tony Crombie trio and Kathy Stewart.

MANCHESTER—Singer-pianist Alice Darr is at the New Orleans Club on Jan. 25 and 26, followed by stride pianist Joe Turner, who opens for one week on Feb. 1.

LAS PALMAS, The Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Sala de Fiesta Alvarista through Feb. 14.

PARIS—The Sahib Shabab quartet is at the Chat Qui Peint Jan. 25 and 26. The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louis and Jimmy Gouley is at the Club St. Germain. Bluesman Memphis Slim is at the Casino de la Huchette every night and is doubling at the Trianon on Saturday. At the Lycée Fonsen are pianist Aaron Sidgen and organist Patrice Gallo. Rocky Roberts and his group are on the same bill with singer Dalida at the Olympia Music Hall.

A group of top American musicians, featuring Kenny Drew on piano, Hal Singer on tenor sax, Slide Hampton on trombone, Sonny Grey on trumpet, Jimmy Woods on bass and Oliver Johnson on drums, are starting an African tour that will take them to Abidjan in the Ivory Coast from Jan. 25 to 31 as part of the "American Week" festivities, then Feb.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S		P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net			
800 47% Abbld L 1.20	16	87	50%	54	54	-	-1		157	Brown Co	6	19	130	133	134+	+1		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
614 3% ACF Ind 4.0	13	138	50%	50	50	-	-1		157	Brown Mfg	20	8	6	112	112	-	-1		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1	
174 1% AdmCo 1.50	10	134	50%	49	49	-	-1		33	BrownFam	12	13	222	112	112	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
111 3% AdmD 8.60	6	30	4%	49	49	-	-1		375	Brunswick	12	7	227	14	147	+15	+1	674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
124 1% AdmE 2	6.10	12	4%	51	51	2	-		211	Burnett	14	1	214	112	112	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
124 1% AdmF 2	6.10	13	2%	12	12	-	-1		225	C&T At 2.25	20	5	25	125	125	-	-1		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1	
34 4% AdmH 4.0	20	6	157	100%	100	-	-1		462	CashCo 1	20	3	35	35	35	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
9 3% AdmI 6.0	5	5	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmL 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
22 1% AdmM 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmN 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmO 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmP 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmQ 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmR 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmS 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
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18 1% AdmV 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmW 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmX 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% AdmY 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
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18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
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18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
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18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	112	112	-	-1		142	CaddCo	12	14	124	124	124	-		674 25% Deere & Co	7	220	215	215	215	-1	-1		
18 1% Adm 1.50	2	2	100	1																							

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1974

Page 7

**EEC Panel
Urges Higher
Price of Gold**

**Bullion Soars in U.K.
To \$141 an Ounce**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The price of gold soared to near-record levels in London today following a proposal by the Common Market Commission for a higher official gold price in Europe.

Bullion leaped \$8.50 an ounce to \$141 at the London afternoon fixing—only 75 cents below its all-time record fix of \$141.75 on Monday.

Strong demand for the metal followed a press conference here this morning by EEC commission vice-president Wilhelm Haferkamp, who appealed to Common Market governments to agree to a higher price for the gold held in their reserves so that it might be used in monetary settlements between them.

At present, official gold is still valued at \$42.22 an ounce.

Situation 'Grave'
The gold proposal was one of a series of measures which the commission is proposing to deal with what it calls the "exceptionally grave" economic situation stemming from the world energy crisis.

Mr. Haferkamp said that the Nine could fix a new provisional "gold price" for transfers among their own central banks. This could then be modified when a worldwide agreement on a new official price was reached.

Differences between the provisional EEC price and a new official rate could be evened out once the latter had been fixed.

He said that it would be extremely useful in the present situation if member states could unfreeze the gold element, which makes up about 28 percent of total EEC reserves.

He estimated that higher oil prices this year could cost the community between \$17 billion and \$18 billion.

Mr. Haferkamp said the commission has proposed to the decision-making Council of Ministers that it make a declaration of monetary and trade policy.

"This declaration, while referring to the deterioration which must unavoidably occur in the current balance of payments of member countries in 1974, would state the firm intention of those countries to refrain from any competitive depreciation of their currencies and from any restrictions on trade," he said.

"Given that member states will accord differing priorities among economic objectives at a time as troubled as the present... the rates of exchange of European currencies cannot avoid aggravating these divergences" by pressures tending to lead governments to outbid each other in the introduction of corrective measures in particular by competitive devaluations," he said.

"This means that member countries, whatever their exchange rate regimes, should consult each other effectively on their exchange rate policies and on any action having a direct bearing on these policies," he said.

Asked if he considered the French decision to float the franc against its community partners to be a competitive devaluation, Mr. Haferkamp replied: "The foreign exchange market answers this question every day." Since floating began, the French franc has fallen by about 4 percent against other EEC currencies.

**Swiss Cut Bank
Reserve Ratios**

ZURICH, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank said today it will ease its minimum reserve requirements in two steps by a total of 40 percent at the end of January in view of the domestic shortage of money.

On Dec. 11, the central bank temporarily eased its minimum reserve requirements by 30 percent on domestic and foreign liabilities, freeing some 740 million francs.

Instead of ending on Feb. 4, this measure will continue to stay in force, the bank said to do.

Additionally, the requirements will be lowered another 20 percent at the end of the month, freeing an extra 700 million francs (about \$208 million), it said.

**Japan to Start Probe
As Dollar Rush Ends**

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Relative calm returned to the Tokyo foreign exchange market today after yesterday's rush of dollar buying.

Turnover for delivery today and tomorrow fell to \$129 million from \$142 million yesterday. Dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan supplied about \$70 million of today's total, down from over \$80 million yesterday.

The dollar for overnight delivery closed unchanged at 300 yen as the Bank of Japan continued to support the yen at that rate. In the forward market, however, the dollar advanced sharply in all but the most distant positions.

Koichi Inamura, vice-finance minister for international affairs, professed satisfaction with the situation. "Today's market was just what we expected," he remarked.

Mr. Inamura said the wide spread between the spot and for-

ward rates is "natural for this uncertain period."

The vice-finance minister said the authorities think it is necessary to show firm determination to support the yen at the 300 level, a rate he described as "roughly speaking, an adequate one."

Probe of Buying

Mr. Inamura disclosed that the authorities will investigate yesterday's rush to buy dollars. They are trying to find out how Japan's private sector managed to mobilize in one day over 200 billion yen to buy dollars under the Bank of Japan's supposedly stringent money policy.

They are also looking into specific transactions to see if any foreign exchange control regulations were violated.

The Bank of Japan today took disciplinary action against commercial banks because of the dollar buying orgy.

Kyodo news service reported that the Bank of Japan will collect 20 billion yen each (about \$67 million) from three commercial banks' reserve deposits at the central bank as a measure against their purchase of dollars.

Kyodo said the Bank of Japan will collect the yen to absorb surplus money from the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank and Sumitomo Bank Ltd.

Price Drops

The speculative side of yesterday's buying surge became apparent today when the price of dollars for immediate delivery dropped as low as 286.50 yen.

Dealers said some speculators who bought yesterday in anticipation of being able to sell their dollars at a higher price today were obliged to dump them at whatever they could get when the Bank of Japan's intervention point held.

Mr. Inamura said that for the time being the authorities intend to cope with the outflow of dollars from official reserves by cashing in some of the country's "hidden reserves." These are estimated to be as high as \$8 billion compared with \$12.25 billion in the official kitty as of the end of December.

Banking sources said that this month the Finance Ministry took back about \$200 million in foreign currency deposits it had placed with the nation's major commercial banks. That was roughly 50 percent of total January maturities of such deposits.

This move, and other similar maneuvers involving shifting the source of trade financing from Japan to foreign money markets, will force Japanese commercial banks to borrow increasing amounts abroad, putting upward pressure on U.S. and Eurodollar interest rates.

Consolidated turnover last year is provisionally set at 15 billion francs, up from 13 billion in 1972.

Of this total, two-thirds were accounted for by the group's domestic activities.

SGM plans an overall dividend payout of 194 million francs for 1973, up from 184 million a year earlier.

**French Firm
Reports New
Fiber Process**

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AF-DJ).—

Saint-Gobain-Pont à Mousson (SGPM) today announced a "revolutionary" process to manufacture soundproof and heat-insulating fiber materials.

SGPM president Roger Martin said the discovery has already passed from the laboratory stage to pre-plot-stage production.

An industrial prototype plant should begin operation in the second half of 1975, he said.

The process permits not only all kinds of glass mixtures to be processed into fiber, but a very large range of materials, from organic plastics to refractory oxides as well, he said.

Mr. Martin said the discovery allows producers to free themselves from a number of constraints imposed by current processes and is better adaptable to various uses.

The SGPM group accounts for 20 percent of the world market for insulation products, Mr. Martin said, adding that the new discovery will further strengthen its position worldwide.

Mr. Martin also disclosed that the group plans to begin shortly construction of a plant in Japan for the production of insulating materials in association with an unidentified Japanese partner.

Earnings Rise

The president also announced that consolidated net earnings of the group for last year are provisionally set at 600 million francs (about \$15 million), up 35 percent from 522 million in 1972.

Of this total, two-thirds were accounted for by the group's domestic activities.

SGPM plans an overall dividend payout of 194 million francs for 1973, up from 184 million a year earlier.

Tate & Lyle Net Up

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Tate & Lyle Ltd. said today its net profit rose to \$2.9 million in the year ended Sept. 30 from \$2.5 million in 1972.

Turnover was \$466 million, up from \$419 million. The company set a final dividend of 3.4 pence, making the total gross equivalent to 9 pence.

Tate & Lyle also declared a first interim dividend for the 1974 year of 1.5 pence, up from 0.5 pence.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate at closing yesterday for the dollar here

Jan. 24, 1974

Today Price Chg.

Ster. 14 per £1. 2.199 2.188 -15.55

Belg. Fr. (A) 43.8 44.0 +4.47

Belg. Fr. (B) 42.95 43.00 +0.05

Denmark krone 2.956 2.915 +0.31

Denmark krone 6.69 6.785 +0.12

Eszido 27.29 27.15 -0.14

Finland mark 5.175 5.152 +0.02

Fr. (A) 5.175 5.2275 +0.05

Fr. (B) 2.9535 3.005 +0.31

French franc 4.20 4.20

French franc 5.25 5.25

French franc 672.0 675.5 -13.25

French franc 55.95 55.91

Greece drachma 20.95 21.01 +0.06

Irish pound 1.25 1.25

Irish pound 2.75 2.75

Irish pound 3.2755 3.2993 +0.12

Irish pound 300.65 300.55 +0.06

Italian lira 2.00 2.00

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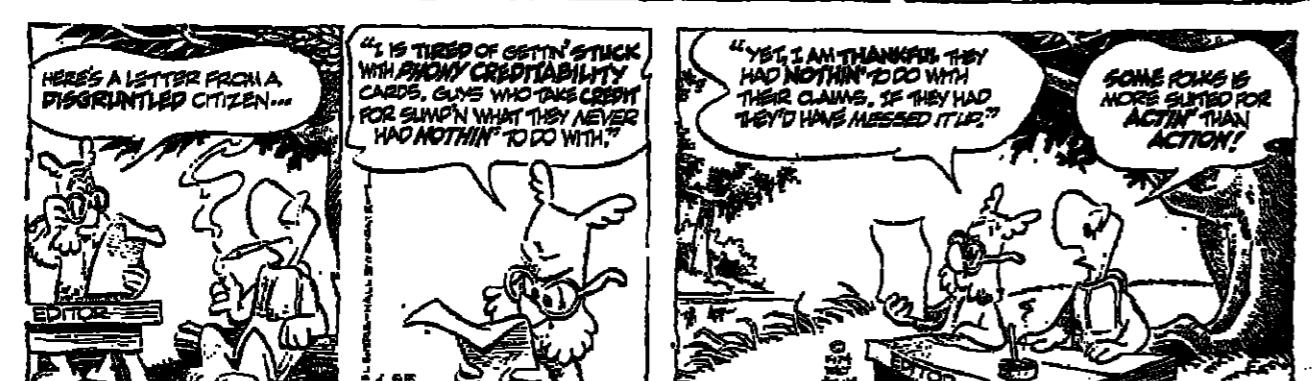
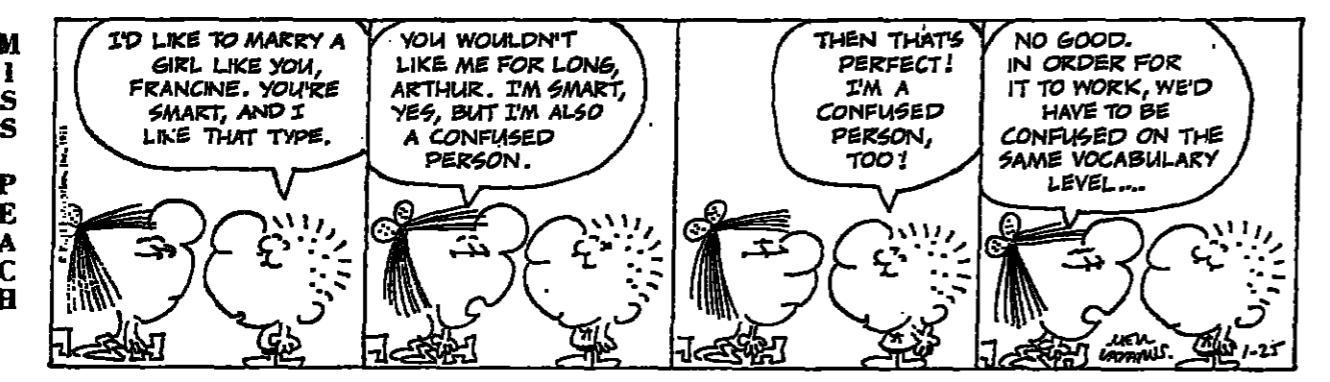
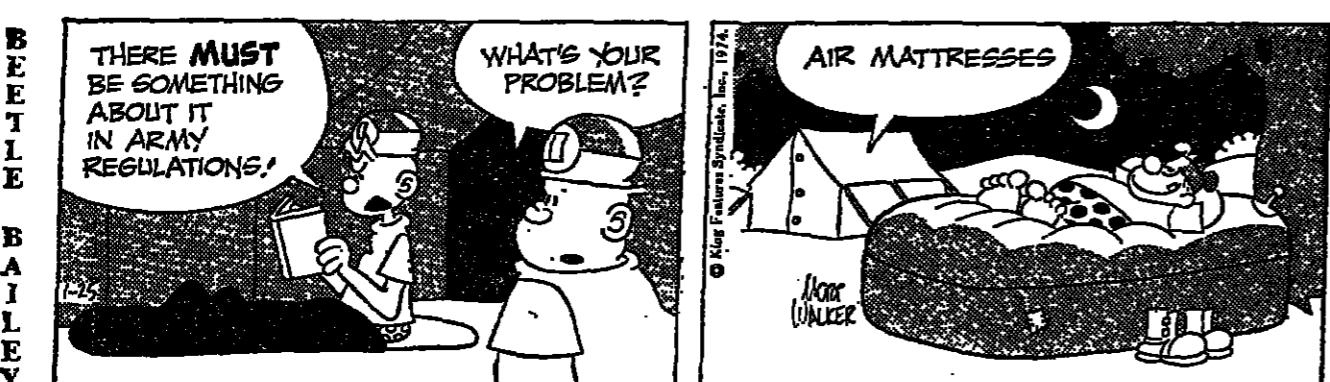
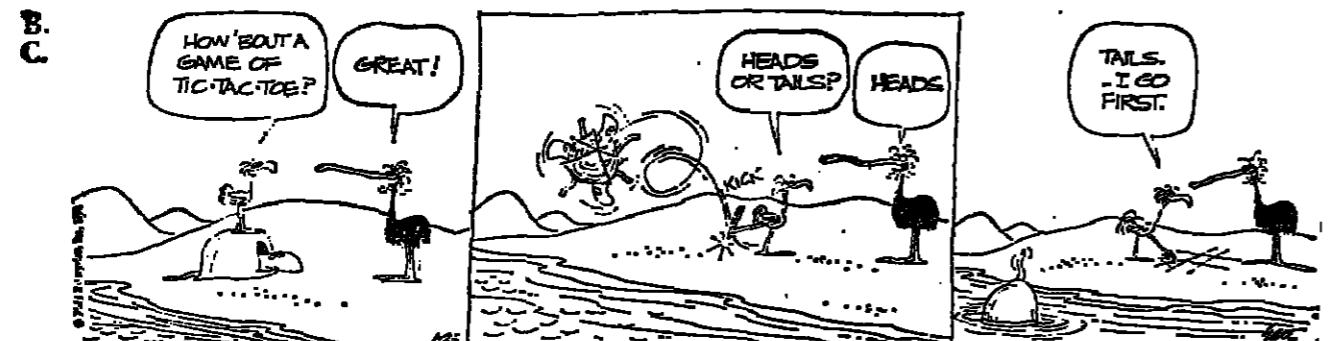
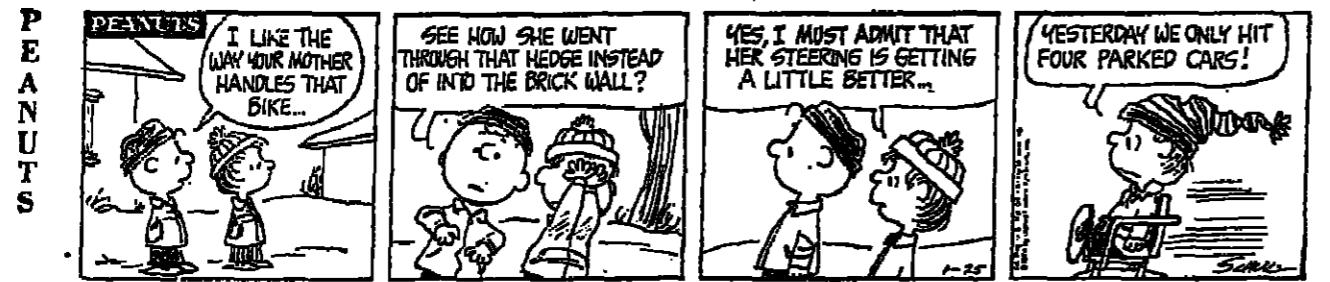
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South diced with death on the diagramed deal and won. South opened in third seat with three spades. West made a take-out double, and North raised boldly to four spades. His two honor cards were both going to work in a spade contract, and he did not see much prospect of successful defense against four hearts.

As it turned out, East-West can make five hearts, thanks to favorable distribution. But doubling four spades was a better proposition, since it offered a hope of collecting 500 points, with little risk. As the cards lie, it seems that South has five hearts, so that West's five losers in spades. If the diamond king had been in the North hand, a spade contract would make nine tricks, but hearts would only make 10 for East-West.

East doubled four spades, showing a modicum of strength, and this ended the bidding. West led two high clubs, and continued with a third round. This was an obvious move, and it seemed safe. But it turned out to be fatal.

South ruffed and led five

NORTH (D)

NORTH
A
V A7
♦ 87
♦ 9

WEST
A
V J9
♦ A9
♦ J8

EAST
—
V KQ10
♦ —

SOUTH
A 5
V 63
♦ K4
—

rounds of trumps to reach this position.

clubs, and West held the diamond ace, but it seemed more likely that West held that vital card. So South made his last trump, squeezing West in a peculiar way. He needed the club jack, and a discard of the diamond queen would have allowed South to lead the diamond four. So West threw a heart and was now set up for an end play.

South led to the heart ace and played the last club from dummy, discarding his remaining heart. West was in, and the diamond king made the last trick.

So South escaped triumphantly for a loss of 200 points, almost a top score, since most East-West pairs scored a game in hearts.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALIPS	JIBED	SOLD
LHAU	UNITE	ULAR
BILIN	ODDATES	MENIS
SHUN	HADDE	KIMONO
POSE	SEE	—
OXBOW	QUA	TRACIE
PERT	BURNO	SHIRL
LEAVES	SHIRL	FARL
SCOO	GENE	KILAT
FENE	MIKES	GASS
BILL	SOIN	—
OXIIL	SQUEESEE	—
DOOR	REQUESTING	—
ZEST	LAYER	HDIO
GATS	SUDSY	—

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
Pass Pass 3 ♠ Dbl.
4 ♠ Dbl. Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I TOLD YOU EATING CRAYONS WOULDN'T COLOR YOUR BREATH."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYSOH

PEROW

FEANED

PROPHÉ

that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD and RON LEWIS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Tuesday's Jumble: FABLE JERKY ESTATE PICKET

Wednesday's Jumble: Marine formations—REEPS

BOOKS

FLORENCE IN THE FORGOTTEN CENTURIES

1527-1800

A History of Florence and the Florentines in the Age of the Grand Dukes
By Eric Cochrane. Illustrated. University of Chicago Press. \$53 pp. \$12.50.

VENICE

A Maritime Nation

By Frederic C. Lane. Johns Hopkins University Press. \$65 pp. Cloth, \$17.50. Paper, \$6.95.

Reviewed by J. H. Plumb

ONE brilliant, one dull, both fascinating because Florence and Venice are among the great cities of the world, not merely physically, beautiful as they both are, but because for century after century their contribution to the arts and sciences of life has been quite remarkable. They were also creative cities in politics. Florence was far more experimental than Venice, forced as it was to adapt to those powerful external political forces—empire and papacy—which Venice managed to keep just at arm's length and so preserve for century after century a most remarkable oligarchy, remarkable because of the intricate checks and balances which preserved some liberty, allowed considerable participation in politics, kept corruption within tolerable limits and created great stability.

Fascinating and spectacular as the story of Venice is, it has not been well served by its historians. Certainly aspects of Venetian history—its economic growth, its diplomatic skill, its involvement in the Crusades, its wars against the Turks, its treatment of poverty and certainly its architecture and artistic contribution—have fascinated great scholars and produced exciting monographs, but there are scarcely any good one-volume histories of Venice. Frederic Lane's book will help to fill that gap.

Prof. Lane is a careful scholar, deeply versed in Venetian history. He covers most comprehensively the story of Venice's rise from the mud flats and timber buildings in the Lagoon to imperial greatness. He mentions Bellini, Carpaccio, Giorgione, Titian, Arcimboldi, Guardi, Canaletto and the rest in a brief informative sentence or two. But, frankly, it is all very dull: a factually informative textbook which never bursts into life, never conjures out of the past the flavor of Venetian life and culture.

Neither is there any particularly acute intellectual analysis of Venice's singular triumphs. And yet it is an achievement to set down so clearly, so accurately and so comprehensively the story of Venice.

By contrast, Eric Cochrane's book is fascinating. Prof. Cochrane has attempted an original structural approach to the writing of this history—and one which has made great demands on his skill as a writer as well as on his knowledge as a scholar. He has rejected a purely narrative approach to his subject. We are not led, as in Prof. Lane's Venice, from century to century, from decade to decade, from town to town. Prof. Cochrane chooses leading figures—Cosimo I, Annibale, Galileo, Magalotti, Lami and Giannini—whose lives roughly cover the period about which he wishes to write and then he recreates through their lives the Florence of their day—the political history.

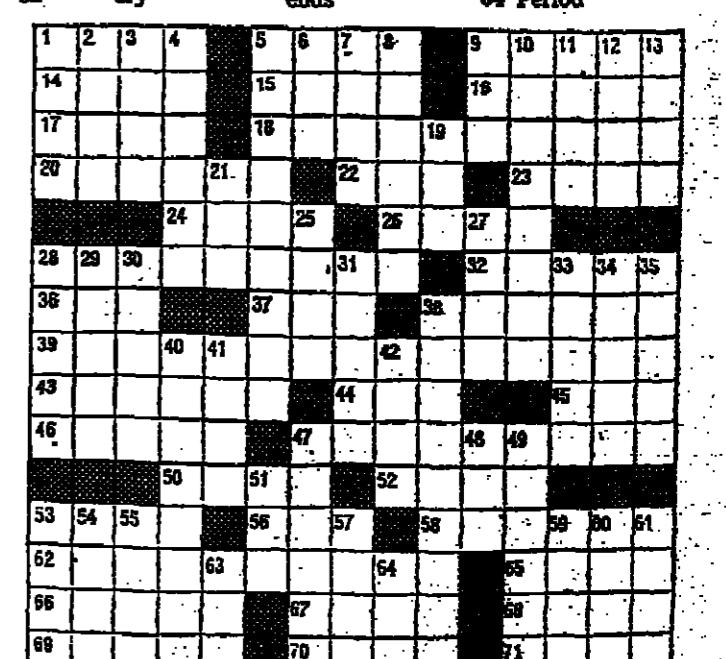
J. H. Plumb is professor of modern history at the University of Cambridge.

C The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	53 Besides
1 N.M. art colony	56 Highway user
5 West German area	58 Style of type
2 Mania hemp	62 Acrobat
14 Parliament or roast	63 Do modeling
15 Outsized	66 Straightened
16 Anguish	67 Dear, in Italy
17 Scope	68 Stigo's land
18 At the end — (down for)	69 Give and take
20 Medicinal plant	70 Israel's name
22 Thicker	71 Pause
23 Farm animals	DOWN
24 Tastes	1 Cafeteria item
26 African ravine	2 Subtle quality
32 Bottling-plant machines	3 Hebrew measure
33 U.S. poet	4 Thin
36 World aid org.	5 Tourist attraction
37 Consumed	6 Wiederschein
38 Paris subways	7 Eager
39 Made allowances	8 Freshens
43 Steinbeck's half-wit	9 Help-wanted items
44 Italian port:	10 Make a hole
45 Vegetable	11 Near the deck
46 Sideslip	12 Manage some how
47 Quites	13 Son of Zeus
50 Music group	14 High note
52 — cry	15 "Dame Yankees" girl
	55 Start the roulette game
	57 Memento of a scrape
	59 Poe's "volume of forgotten"
	60 Egyptian goddess
	61 Relative of Fahrn
	63 Tunisian title
	64 Period



Zechmeister Is Slalom Titlist



United Press International
ista Zechmeister, center, of West Germany is flanked by Monika Kaserer, left, of Austria and Fabienne Serrat, right, of France after yesterday's World Cup slalom run.

Proell Boosts Size of Lead

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Christa Zechmeister, 16, of West Germany, the youngest member of the world ski elite, won her fourth straight World Cup slalom today in a race that also clinched the fourth consecutive World Cup title for Austria's Annemarie Proell-Moser.

Zechmeister in the slalom and Proell in the downhill are considered unbeatable by their opponents in the World Cup circuit. "I don't know how she does it, but Christa seems to be a wiz between the gates," said Austria's Monika Kaserer, who was third in today's slalom. "Nobody can beat her in her present form."

Zechmeister, a salesgirl in her hometown of Berchtesgaden, clocked the fastest time in both heats on an icy track. Two thirds of the entries dropped out after bone-rattling spills. Her total time for the two runs was 72.46 seconds, ahead of Fabienne Serrat of France, with 73.41, and Kaserer with 73.63.

No Problems

"The first track may have been hard to handle," Zechmeister said. "But I had no problems. I just let it go as fast as I could—there is no other way of winning."

Among those who fell in the first heat were Americans Marilyn and Linda Cochran, while their sister, Barbara, the 1973 Olympic slalom champion, finished fifth in 74.70 seconds.

Proell, who was sixth today and received double points following her downhill victory yesterday, took an unbeatable lead of 223 points in the World Cup standings.

Under the new World Cup system, skiers who twice finish among the first 10 in a two-day downhill-slalom combination get a 100 percent bonus on their aggregate two-day points.

Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland is second with 223 points and can, at best, tie Proell if she wins all the remaining World Cup races—a highly unlikely achievement.

34 in Standings

Zechmeister is third in the World Cup standings with 122 points and already has won the slalom competition of this season's circuit.

Proell, 20, said: "I am glad I did it again. But my next and most important aim is to win the world downhill title next month in St. Moritz."

Proel has lost only two World Cup downhill races since 1972. At the end of the 1972 season, she was beaten by teammate Monika Kaserer and, earlier this month, she lost to American Cindy Nelson.

No racer has yet won four World Cup titles. Italy's Gustav Thoeni has won the past three years, but he is far behind this season and appears to be out of contention for a fourth title.

Women's Special Slalom

1. C. Zechmeister, W. Ger. 72.46
2. A. Proell-Moser, Aus. 73.41
3. M. Kaserer, Aus. 73.63
4. B. Cochran, W. Ger. 74.70

5. B. Cochran, U.S. 74.70

6. F. Serrat, Fr. 74.91

7. S. Patterson, U.S. 75.76

8. R. Drexler, Can. 76.63

9. J. Engle, W. Ger. 77.94

10. L. Kremer, Can. 78.46

11. S. Villanova, W. Ger. 78.26

12. R. Mittermaier, W. Ger. 51

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Observer

Bundling Power

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Here are a few programs the government would be promoting right now if it seriously believed in the energy crisis:

• Bundling revival: This early New England custom permitted a variety of people, especially sweethearts, to sleep in the same bed while fully clothed. The government should encourage bundling as nighttime fuel-saving equivalent to car pooling. A campaign urging people to bundle with their car pool could concentrate body heat.

Baker in American beds to save 200,000 barrels of heating oil per night. President Nixon could set a fine example, as he did in traveling in a commercial plane to save jet fuel, by bundling on nationwide television with Vice-President Ford.

• Bedtime saving time: Does anybody really know why we switched to daylight saving time? It transferred an hour of winter darkness from pleasant evening to dreary morning. We light the candle just as long, but now we curse the darkness too. This change makes sense only if the government makes everybody stay in bed an hour longer.

Instead of eight hours of sleep, we would have to get nine, which is not a bad idea if you belong to the school that believes the country would be better off if everybody rested more.

• Gas-pump tax audit: The government's 10-gallon-a-week voluntary limit should be abandoned. It creates a panic psychology which compels drivers to waste gasoline driving around in search of pumps to replace the gasoline they will have to waste tomorrow driving around in search of pumps to replace...

A sense of normality must be restored at the filling station. The present system converts the gas tank of the American family car into a hoarding place for vast gasoline surpluses.

This will be easily stopped if Internal Revenue assigns every filling station, say, a hundred daily notices to be issued to gasoline buyers in accord with a computerized random-distribution system. These notices would say: "Congratulations! A computerized random-distribution process has selected you for special tax audit by the Internal Revenue Service."

Very soon people without real need for gasoline will stop driving into every gasoline line in town, and the lines will vanish, and filling stations will go back to keeping decent hours.

• Get the muscle out of the skies: There are now 106 "major league" professional athletic teams. All are in almost constant flight, often from stadium to stadium, a variety of widely scattered cities. The travel is of limited importance, since their games are staged largely for television audiences. It can be entirely abolished, with a tremendous saving in jet fuel, by a requirement that all professional games played for television be held in one city.

All 106 teams would then relocate in a single city, and all the games would be played right there on dozens of gridirons, courts, diamonds and rinks, before hundreds of television cameras relaying the various games to the appropriate market areas.

A small, highly specialized amusement park on the order of Disneyland or Las Vegas might be created in some suitable desert, but fans would be forbidden to travel there.

Night games would be ruled out. In a genuine energy crisis television would have to stop transmitting after 3 p.m. to discourage people from constantly opening and closing their refrigerator doors.

• Suburban disposal: Los Angeles rests on an assumption of eternal oil. If the crisis is real, it must go. The solution is cruel but workable. We will have Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz trade it to the Russians for a song.

Scandalous ArtText and Photos
by Elisabeth Piper

HANNOVER (GER.)—Scandal come and go but it looks as if Hannover's latest has found a permanent place in the heart of the city.

It is over three oversized plastic sculptures of women by the Paris artist Niki de Saint Phalle for which the city government paid 150,000 marks. The "Nanas," (roughly, "broadas" in French slang) as the artist calls them, sit on the bank of the Leine River.

The thinking behind the purchase was that art should be brought closer to the people, should stimulate communication. The "Nanas" have done both. They are constantly surrounded by crowds; and while the "communication" has been limited mostly to debate, it is nonetheless a communication.

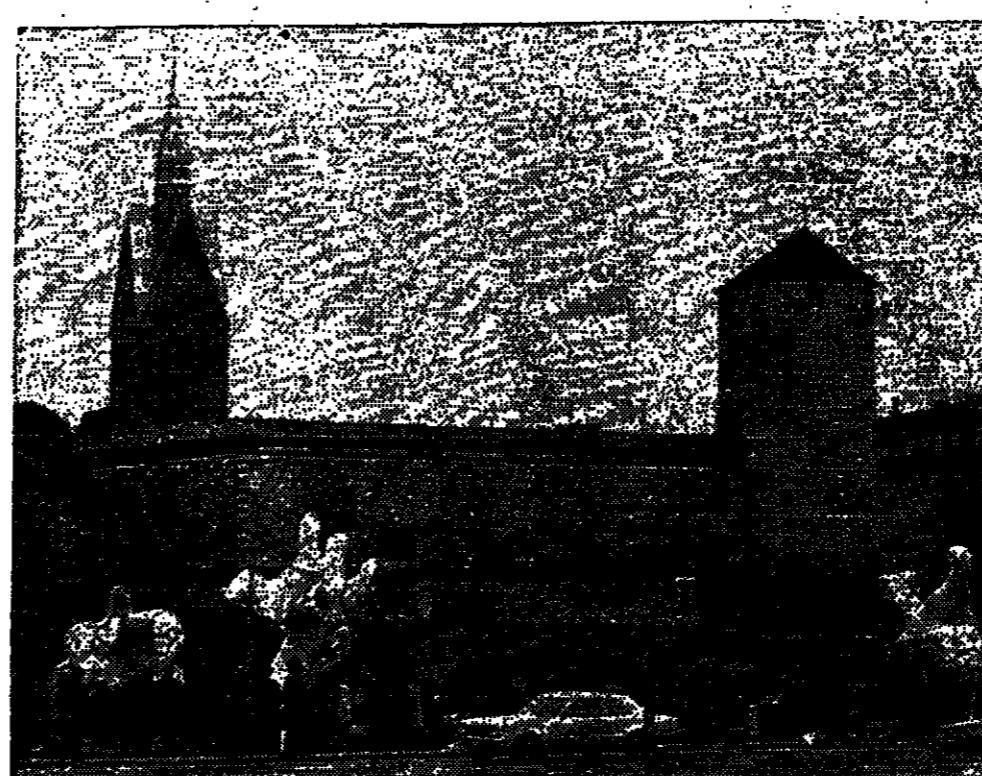
Many seem to feel that Hannover has no reason to switch to street art when it already has a good number of valuable—and traditional—statues. Also caught up in the fray is Alexander Calder's stabile which stands provisionally in front of the neoclassical opera house.

You not only can miss it, critics say, but you are also quite likely to bump into it.

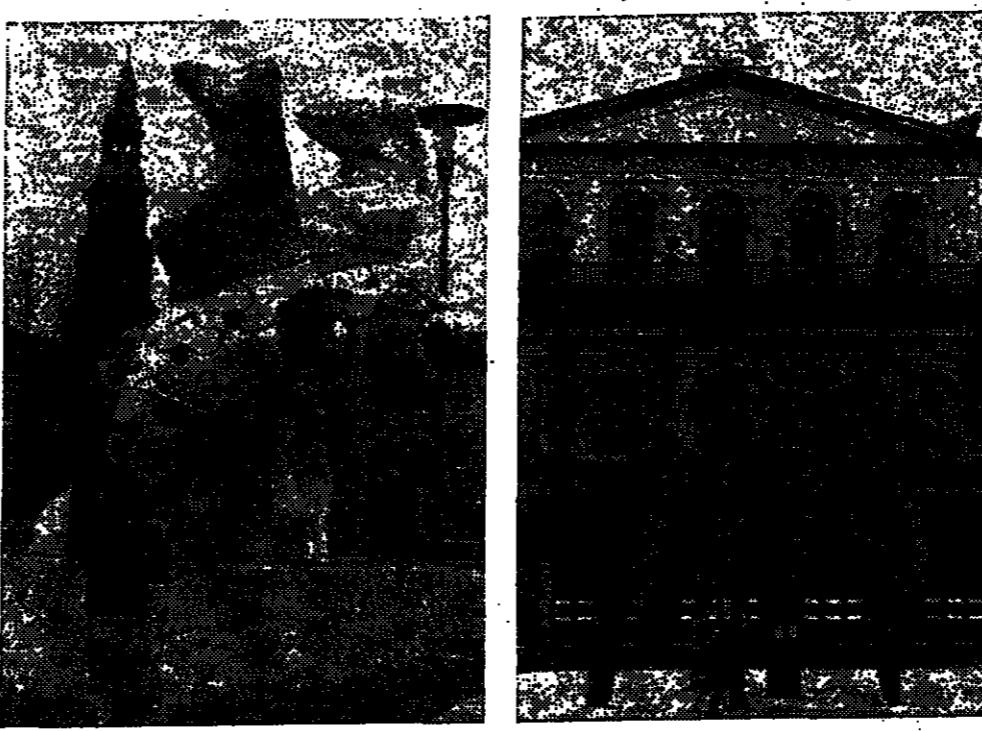
Admirers of the "Nanas" say that the detractors are provincial. But, the detractors retort, the admirers are the worst sort of provincial: those who have fallen under the spell of Paris.

Meanwhile, the city has named the statues after three distinguished women who lived in Hannover. This too has riled many citizens who think the names are tasteless rather than witty.

One is "Sophie," after the Electress Sophie (1630-1714), patroness of the arts and sciences who called Leibniz to her court. Another is "Charlotte" after Charlotte Kestner (1735-1823) who inspired Goethe's novel "Young Werther." The third is "Young Werther," the third "Young Werther," who not only helped her brother Friedrich Wilhelm Hirschel with his work but was also a noted astronomer in her own right.



Above, Niki de Saint Phalle's "Nanas" with the historical museum and town hall in the background. Below, left, children use a "Nana" for playground. Below, right, the Alexander Calder stabile on its temporary site before Hannover opens.

**PEOPLE: The Mayor Who Had No Time for Royalty**

No, he was too busy, he "had no time" to see a photographer Wednesday, said Detroit Mayor Coleman Young. The photographer: Anthony Armstrong-Jones, the Earl of Snowdon. He is in Detroit doing a picture story for the Sunday Times (London).

"There were so many other things on his schedule," said the mayor's top aide, William Beckham, "a lot of local TV people, writers, others who want to see him." When told who the photographer was, Beckham said, "You're kidding."

The new Miss Europe is probably Anne Groot, a 21-year-old model from Holland. She was elected Miss Europe 1973. This year in Klitschau, Austria, another Miss Europe, Diana Solerina of Spain, was elected last June in Barcelona. An American import, Vicki Finch Kendall, says she won 200,000 marks to the International Miss Europe competition for the "house," Claude Beer, president of the World Events Organizing Committee, which arranged the Klitschau contest, said that the Barcelona competition was a fake.

"We have been organizing it for 25 years," he said. But the Barcelona group claims that it too has been registered for 25 years. At any rate, Miss Groot must relinquish her title in May when a 1974 Miss Europe will be selected in Vienna.



Anne Groot

... Miss Europe

Mike Tunney, whose 14-year marriage to Son John V. Tunney, D. Calif., ended in divorce, month, blames the breakup, what she calls the American system, requiring politicians' wives to stifle their own identities and become mere extensions of their husbands.

The wife either becomes a cliché... or she stays in the background, trying not to be provocative." Mrs. Tunney quoted as saying in the February issue of Ladies' Home Journal. "She can't go dropping bomb like Martha [Mitchell] does. It's a stifling life, it's very repressive, and a fair number of these people become slightly out of kilter and have to seek psychiatric help."

Mrs. Tunney adds that "politicians have jumbo egos that are very quickly crushed. Like actors, they always have to prove to themselves and to the world how wonderful they are."

One of Mexico's best known matadors, Manolo Martínez, has been fined \$4,000 for killing a bull in the ring. The trouble was he took too long. Bullfighters are required to fight and kill the bull in 12 minutes, but Martínez, with the crowd egging him on, exceeded the time limit last Sunday.

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